Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,063—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 6-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th June.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7583	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,683	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Marin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	13th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	5095	S. Clinnack	1st July
MARQ. DUQUESNEM	4396	.....	1st August
KOERNER	5423	A. Forestl	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Forestl	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gilhnber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BERGENZ	3894	A. de Patris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
ORINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Gabol	24th July
ORINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	,,	545 ,, 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back	,,	865 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice		350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
Intermediate Class to London	,,	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,,	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
Single Class to London	,,	545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,,	865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	R. Rdenleich	8150	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,595 tons, on Friday, 24th June, at 6 a. m, or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd June, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 20th June sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Aousa, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 2nd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

17th June, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 18
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 25
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 15th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	,, 29	,, 22
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 24
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,,	3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1906.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hif year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojan Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipon (Perak),	Hongkong	New York

—THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 5 P.M

POST BOX No. 84.

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER OBSERVER.

IN the present day there is no doubt an increasing appreciation for such instruments as will enable observers to foretell weather changes. The interest thus shown by the public has to a considerable extent helped to push forward the manufacture of Barometers of every description. Those we are at present offering are not in expensive forms of cases, but they are nevertheless elegant in appearance and compact enough to find appropriate places on a wall in any home; and we offer them at such prices as will place them within the reach of everybody.

THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

Circular 6½ ins. diameter.	Visible aneroid movement	Oak case	Rs. 15-8
,, 8 ins.	,,	,,	Rs. 22
,, 9 ins.	,,	,,	Rs. 30
,, 5½ ins.	,,	Nickel case	Rs. 30
Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 3½	Carved case	...	Rs. 18

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOMBAY & POONA.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Telegraphic address: "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured** from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT,

Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.

Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

Another Newspaper Canard!

THE "BEST" GOLF BALLS HAVE NOT BEEN RAISED IN PRICE.

DUNLOPS STILL Rs. 1-8.

BRAID & HERD using Dunlop 'Juniors' beat Vardon & Taylor twice during April.

Within the last few days the following records have been made with **DUNLOPS**:—
Fraserburgh (pro.), Aberdeen (pro.), Leven new course (amateur), Llandrindod (pro.), Walsall (amateur), Ladbrook Park (pro.).

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 188c Mount Road, MADRAS.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel

AND

KEROSINE OILS.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 5 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FROM 1st JULY, 1910, HOLDERS OF WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS, issued over this Railway, must get the RETURN PORTION of their Tickets dated at the Booking Office, before commencement of the Return Journey.

If the Tickets are not dated, they will be considered as NULL and VOID, and holders will be required to pay the full single fare for the return journey.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th June, 1910.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para 3 B of the Bombay Port Trust Warehouse By-laws and to the previous Notification published in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 4th November, 1902, and in Bombay Daily Newspapers of 1st and 4th November, 1909, it is hereby notified that PRINCE'S DOCK WAREHOUSE No. 10 is NO longer set apart exclusively for Piecegoods, Yarns and other textile fabrics (excluding gunnies and hessians), in original bales and cases and metals.

By Order of the Trustees,

J. A. CHERRY,
Acting Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Runders.

Bombay, 16th June, 1910.

THE G. I. P. Ry. Co. are prepared to receive tenders for construction of the APPROACH ROADS, ABUTMENTS and PIER FOUNDATIONS of the (Elphinstone) Carrol Road Overbridge. Full particulars of the work together with the Specification and Schedule of work can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, to whom all Tenders should be submitted in Sealed covers on or before 2 o'clock (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 11th day of July, 1910. None but first class Contractors need apply.

E. W. BRYANT, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Bombay Works Division,
G. I. P. RY., Matunga.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PARTIAL DELIVERY OF CONSIGNMENTS.

Para 65, Page 20 of the G. I. P. Railway Goods Tariff, Part I, Dated 1st August, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st July, 1910, and until further notice, part CONSIGNMENTS available for delivery if not removed, within the time prescribed, from the Goods Depots, at Wadi Bunder, Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Colaba, will be subject to the wharfage rules in force.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th June, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN WHARFAGE RULES AT WADI BUNDER, VICTORIA TERMINUS, BYCULLA AND COLABA GOODS DEPOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st July, 1910, and until further notice, the WHARFAGE RULES for goods available for delivery at the Wadi Bunder, Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Colaba Goods Depots, will be modified as follows, namely:—

For goods of every description available for delivery before 18 o'clock, a wharfage charge at the rate of 1 anna per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day is made if the goods are not removed from the Railway premises before closing time on the following day.

But when goods are not available for delivery until after 18 o'clock, they must be removed before closing time on the day after the following day, or wharfage charge as above will be incurred

FOR EXAMPLE:—Goods ready for delivery before 18 o'clock on Monday, must be cleared before closing time on Tuesday, but if they are not available until after 18 o'clock on Monday, they can be cleared free of wharfage at any time before closing time on Wednesday.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th June, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

Mrs. LILIAN ANGELINA NEWMAN, late of Poona, European, a widow.
FREDERICK READER, late Singal Interlocking Inspector G. I. P. Railway, Kalyan, European Inhabitant.
MAHADEV NARAYEN KHOT, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor.
KASHIBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ARCHIBALD P. ALLAN-MARRIS, late an Engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, European Inhabitant.
LOUIS ANTHONY HENRIQUES, late of Bandra, East Indian Inhabitant.
JAMNADAS VALJI ABHDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
KASHIDAS NANDLAL, and his widow MANIBAI alias NAVIBAI, late of Bombay, Laad Bania, Hindu Inhabitants.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 27th day of May, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock as our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE PRINTING MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, carrying on business as Printing Machinery Manufacturers, are the owners and sole proprietors of the following Trade-Mark:—

AUTOPLATE

used in respect of Machinery of all kinds and parts of Machinery except Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and their parts, included in Class 7, and that any fraudulent imitation thereof or other infringement of their rights will be dealt with according to Law.

The said Trade-Mark was registered in England on the 21st day of May, 1900, under No. 230980 and a Declaration in respect thereof was registered in India under Act XVI of 1908 on the 21st day of September, 1909, being No. 618 for 1909.

REMFRY & SON,
Solicitors and Patent Agents.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1910.

TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that THE PRINTING MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED, of 188, Fleet Street, London, England, carrying on business as Printing Machinery Manufacturers, are the owners and sole proprietors of the following Trade-Mark:—

JUNIOR AUTOPLATE

used in respect of Machinery of all kinds and parts of Machinery, except Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and their parts included in Class 7, and that any fraudulent immitation thereof or other infringement of their rights will be dealt with according to Law.

The said Trade-Mark was registered in England on the 18th day of November, 1908, under No. 308183 and a Declaration in respect thereof was registered in India under Act XVI of 1908 on the 21st day of September, 1909, being No. 619 for 1909.

REMFRY & SON,
Solicitors and Patent Agents.

Calcutta, the 31st May, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

GANGABAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
BAHRAMSHA MANDAL JATARI MANDAL, late of Bombay, a Mahomedan Pilgrim.
FREDERICK ARTHUR WILLIAM FLANAGAN, late Sub-Inspector, Bombay Police, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 17th day of June, 1910.

LADY TYPIST WANTED.

WANTED A LADY TYPIST, one with knowledge of correspondence preferred. Apply No. 4, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagar.)
KHAISEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khaisey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. (SIR) M. M. MACKENZIE, C. I. E.
E. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

POPULAR LANTERN LECTURE.
TO-NIGHT, 9-15
AT THE
Y. M. C. A.,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT.

"A TOUR THROUGH ITALY,"
BY
Mr. U. L. MONGINI.

SOLOIST.—Mrs. L. W. MICHAEL.

ADMISSION, EIGHT ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO NIGHT another Great ATTRACTION.

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MILITARY
REVIEW
of all Arms of the French at Vincennes Paris
in honour of Ex-President
ROOSEVELT.

A beautiful Stereoscopic Panorama from Cologne to Bengin of the glorious
RHINE.

Two Pathetic subjects,
A Red Indian Drama
and several brilliant Comics introducing the funniest of funny Comedians.

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Both Great Cinema Favourites.

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OUR GRAND NEW PROGRAMME.

Come to-day—it may be wet to-morrow.
3 SHOWS PER NIGHT.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A FURNISHED FLAT in Marine Lines or HOUSE on the Hill, must have 3 Bed Rooms or 2 Bed Rooms and Dressing Room for 3 months, July to September.

Apply—X Y Z,
Care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET OR FOR SALE,
IN THE HILLS HOTEL,
FULLY FURNISHED.

For terms apply to the MANAGER of this Paper, M. H. 35.

FOR SALE NO LONGER REQUIRED

COMPLETE generating plant 20 h.p. consisting of one 16 H.P. STEEL LOCO BOILER (new), working pressure 160 lbs., by Marshall Sons & Co., complete with fittings, injector, feed pump, and feed water heater. 1 Belliss and morcom compound self-lubricating engine (new) 50 r. p. m. coupled direct to a Packs shunt mound dynamo 110 Volts 160 amperes, 1 Motor, booster 60 Volts 48 ampires switch board marble panelled with all instruments for charging and discharging 160 cell chlorate storage battery old but servicable.

The whole in complete working order and can be seen running by appointment.

No reasonable offer refused. Apply—

OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Wadhwan State,
Wadhwan City, Kathiawad.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
16, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Elphinstone Road.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Zalleikhabai, widow of Osman Gani, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage, dated 19th day of April, 1909, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the property hereunder mentioned, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd day of June, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the piece or parcel of land or ground of the forasfreehold tenure, situate on or near Elphinstone Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement formerly two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, but now said to admeasure three hundred and eleven square yards, be the same, a little more or less, and, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 50, 52, 66, 78, 197, 16, New Nos. A-12792, 1 B-11985, and New Survey No. 2-2336, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the said Elphinstone Road, and on or towards the east and west formerly by property of Hoshunji Hormasji Khanas, but now of Hajee Moos Haji Osman and Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Todiwalls respectively, on or towards the south by Foras Road together with the messuages, chawls, bungalows and buildings, and premises assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2491 (8), Street No. 8 A and are now occupied by the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, the mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1910.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES:—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A 50 per cent. investment, a complete moving Picture Plant, newest Machine, Forty thousand feet of Pictures, a going concern, the best touring, ridiculously cheap. Owner leaving India. Apply SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited; 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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DRAMS, BOTTLES AND CASES,
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PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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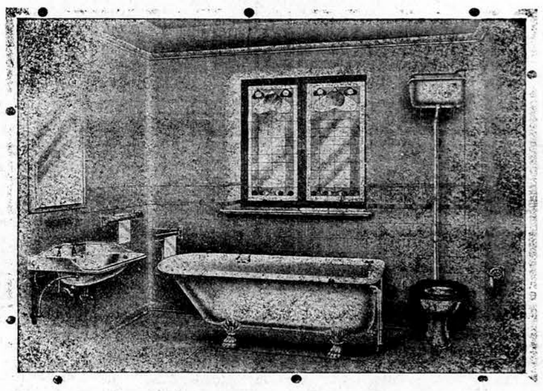

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Gymkhanas	...	...	per	50	5	8	Anglo Indian No. 1	...	per	100	3	8
Empires	...	...	„	50	4	4	Anglo Indian No. 2	...	„	100	2	4
Golcondas No. 1		...	„	50	3	4	Vishnus Longs	...	„	100		
Supers, No. 1	...	...	„	50	2	4	Vishnus Shorts	...	„	100		
Supers, No. 2	...	...	„	50	2	2	Oriental Cheroots	...	„	100	3	6
Supers, No. 2	...	...	„	100	4	0	Little Indians ...	...	„	50	1	6
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Upcountry orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
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HANKOW	PEKING	ZLOILO
HONGKONG		
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	... „ 0-8

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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on 29 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR'S ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street
R I M S Pelinaris ..Comdr Taylor .....R I M S
RESIDENCY IN THE HARBOUR.—June 17.

Aidgate	2203	King	W & A Graham & Co
Abydos	1940	Robertson	N F...G Hoosein
Ayuthia	694	Curtis	F F Campbell
Bome	1899	Barraud	Shaw, Wallace & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Ziel & Co
Crosby	2531	Wamsley	W & A Graham & Co
Den of Ruthven	3110	Thomson	Killick Nixon & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Harport	2503	Lavab	T Morrison & Co
Harmonic	1826	Rai	Captain
Hydra	831	Kerslborn	F F Campbell& Co
Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London...18 6 P & O S N & Co
Homayun	3154	Molony	B & P S N & Co
Ivydene	2277	Binks	W & A Graham & Co
Lbass	950	McDearmid	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Maglala	3133	Lymond	W & A Graham & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	S & A M Jeewanji
Nowabera	1961	Ross	M M & Co
Nerbudda	1931	Ramage	M M & Co
Nizam	2041	McGonnell	T Morrison & Co
Orlens	3535	Kedslie	M M & Co
Oceana	3155	Ryder	W & A Graham & Co
Okhla	3435	Lemarchand	M M & Co
Oceana	3807	Brace	P & O S N & Co
Quirimbe	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Rahmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	3351	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite, W	A Graham & Co
Strathden	2840	Mason	Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 17.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sutherland	1794	Rodger	Dunkirk	21 6	J Finlay & Co Ltd
B Wartarm	3127	Stephens	Hamburg	1 7	W & A Graham & Co
C & B Devanha	4785	Powell	Aden	25 6	P & O S N Co
D & E Newby Hall	2341	Parker	Liverpool	5 7	Killick Nixon & Co
F Peerless	2011	Vickers	Barrow in Furness	20 6	W & A Graham & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gore	P Gulf	22 6	B & P S N & Co
H Islami	1604	Green	B S Ports	N F	B & P S N & Co
K Teespool	2938	McCarthy	Port Said	24 6	W & A Graham & Co
L Radiant	1845	Smart	Philadelphia	28 6	R A Willis
N Strathleven	2845	Todd	Philadelphia	20 6	R A Willis
P Gleneden	3018	Graham	Baltimore	25 6	R A Willis
Q Hoscince	994	Hughes	N F	8 & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Somali	1615	Greiwe	Durban	21 6	A Strandin & Co
2 Olympia	3269	Tail	Liverpool	22 6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Sydney	2498	Costa	Noumea	18 6	Maritimes Co
5 Silesia	3317	Radonicich	Kobe	24 6	A L S N Co
6 Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Karachi	21 6	J Finlay & Co
7 Braunfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamburg	18 6	W & A Graham & Co
8 Quiloa	4942	Stewart	Rangoon	18 6	M M & Co
10&11 Delhi	4783	Gordon	Shanghai	22 6	P & O S N & Co
15 Capri	2717	Moresco	Hongkong	18 6	F R S N & Co
16 Madura	1273	Bamber	Basreh	20 6	M M & Co

M W D D

Folmina	2546	Eijken	Karachi	18 6	M M & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	17 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	624	Mahomed	M'Goa	18 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Karachi	21 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nager	17 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Silesia	Radonich	Trieste, May 27
	Hoosisnee	Hughes	Buschra, May 2
	Sydney	Costa	Marseilles June 1
	Oceana	Bruce	London, May 27

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Heronspool	Jones	Havre
	Virama	Emmett	Moulmein
	Linga	Outbush	Karachi
	Sydney	Costa	Noumea

The following vessel obtain his port clearance on Friday.
Steamer Braunfels, Schmidt, Hamburg.

The following vessel began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Silesia for China.
" Aynthia for Bangkok.
" Warturma for Hamburg.
" Humayun for Jeddah.

MADRAS.

5	Clan Macinnes	Coast
12	Upada	Rangoon
13	Clan Grant	Liverpool
13	Gwalior	Nagapatam
15	Lindula	Rangoon
15	Pagenturn	Antwerp
15	Twingone	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Liner s. s. City of Karachi (Homewards) arrived at Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. China, from Japan, left Colombo on the 16th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 20th instant.

THE SAILOR KING AND THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

HAVING learnt that as an act of clemency marking the accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V. it had been decreed that the discharge books of seamen which had been withheld by the Board of Trade owing to failure to join their ships and to other causes, are to be returned to their owners, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild at once made representations to the Board of Trade suggesting that a similar act of grace might be extended to the Captains and Officers of the British Merchant Service whose certificates are at present under suspension owing to different causes. The Guild have now received the following communication from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade:—

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 24th instant asking that the certificates of Officers, which have been suspended by Courts of Inquiry, should be returned as an act of clemency on the accession of King George, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that, with His Majesty's approval, they have decided to return at once those certificates which have been suspended for acts of professional default and to remit one-third of the original period of suspension in the case of those officers whose certificates have been suspended for offences involving personal misconduct.—I am, etc.,
(Signed) WALTER J. HOWELL."

We feel sure that the concession which our Sailor King has been pleased to grant, will be greatly appreciated by his loyal subjects serving under the Red Ensign.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—132 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons 32 bales wool, E Dessa and Co; 22 bales wool M J Jossabhoy and Co; 36 bales wool, D Koondenmals; 45 bales wool, J Kars; 32 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 10 bales wool, G Goomanmal; 2 bales silk wastes, Killick Nixon and Co.

Newby Hall s—245 bales wool and 59 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 owts oil cake, Glade and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Heromopool s—615 owts myrabolams, T Canji; 500 owts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Sutherland s—357 owts myrabolams, W Bechar.

FOR PORT SAID.

Peerless s—20,000 owts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—15 bales plain drills, Jaffer and Sons; 415 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 106 bales twist, C Bhawandas.

Silesiar s—600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—250 bales twist, C Bhawandas; 600 bales twist, S J David and Co; 32 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—587 bales cotton, N Futchally and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Silesia s—300 bales cotton, H W Madraswalla and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 19TH JUNE, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
Hymns.—248—315—320—172.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns.—290—536—20.
Collections for—Organ Fund.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Friday, St. John Baptist's Day.
8 to 8-30 a.m.—Matins, daily Friday.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helens.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. B. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. B. Barrell.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Bykyn.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. Fake Chard.
Alms for Church Expenses.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, (Hornby Road).

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—67.
Hymns.—238—144—20

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

11 a. m.—Service at Parel.
(Rev. A. S. Crichton.)
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—442, 247, 329.
Psalm.—67.

THE annual report of the Scottish Tariff Reform League states that the past year was one of exceptional activity in Scotland. Some idea of the rapid growth of Tariff Reform may be gathered from the fact that whereas after the League had been in existence for two years—namely, at the close of 1905—the total number of meetings held since the formation had been 223, while only fourteen branches were in existence. During the year which has just closed 1,450 public meetings were held, and the number of branches was 183. The result of the election in Scotland was, the report says, undoubtedly disappointing; but the reports sent in from all parts of the country immediately after the election go to show that Tariff Reform, so far from having received a set-back, has been steadily growing favour not only among those who have been inclined to support the Unionist Party, but even among the Radicals.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

TOOTH—May 29, James C. C. M. A., 4 days out from Bombay on s. s. "Trafford Hall." Age 64 years and 7 months.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COLSON—May 26, at Withern, Lincolnshire, the wife of Captain E Colson, 41st Dogras, of a son.
DELAVOYE—May 25, at 1, Rosbuck Road, Rochester, the wife of Major Delavoye, of a daughter.
ELIOTT—May 26, at 16 Camden Hill Road, Upper Norwood, the wife of Capt R H Eliott, Royal Field Art, of a son.
FORMBY—May 27, at Fykes, Higholere, Berkshire, the wife of Lieut Hesketh Formby, R N, of a son.
GADSDEN—May 26, at Wingfield House, Newquay, the wife of A H Gadsden, M R C S, L R C P, of a daughter.
STRACEY—May 31, at Elbridge, Windleham, the wife of Capt Ernest Stracey, of a daughter.
TOWNSEND—May 25, at 19. Saxe, Weimar Road, Southsea, the wife of Eaginee-Commander W E Townsend, R N, of a daughter.
WILKINSON—May 26, at Dial Cottage, Chipstead, Surrey, the wife of David Wilkinson, A R S M, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FITZMAURICE AOTON—CRABTREE—May 7, at Shanghai, Commander Fitzmaurice Aoton, R N, to Ruby, widow of Lieut Percy Crabtree, R N.
HOLE—WYLES—May 26, at St. Mary's Church, Coddenham, Ipswich, Lewis Hole to Ethel Violet Mary, daughter of the late Rev W Wyles, M A
PULFORD—BYRNE—May 26, at St John's Church, Edinburgh, Alice Marion Pulford to Capt E G J Byrne, Indian Army.

DEATHS.

COLOMB—May 30, in London, Col George Hatton Colomb, late Royal Art., aged 84.
EARDLEY-WILMOT—May 24, at 32 Tedworth Gardens, S W, Robert Charles Chester Eardley-Wilmot, son of Sir J E Eardley-Wilmot, 1st Bart, aged 87.
MILLER—May 31, Commander W E Miller, R N (retired), at Southampton.
PITT RIVERS—May 19, at War Coppice, Caterham, Hon Mrs Pitt Rivers, aged 81.
PRICE—May 28, at Colwyn, Parkstone, Reginald Henry Overdale, son of the late Major and Mrs E A Overdale Price, aged 26.
WEIGALL—May 30, at the Nursing Home, Kingston-on-Thames, Commander Stewart Carmac Weigall, R N (retired), aged 46.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—June 8, at Artaigne Cottage, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain R G Beatty, Army Remount Department, of a son.
LITTLE—June 7, at Delhi, the wife of Norman S Little, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 0-0m., 6-5a.; Low water, 6-6m., 12-25a.
Lantern Lecture on "A Tour Through Italy," by Mr. U. L. Mongini, Y.M.C.A. Hall, at 9-15 p.m.
Football: R. A. vs. Gloucesters, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, King's Funeral at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "A man must stand erect, not be kept erect by others."—MARCUS ANTONINUS.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, when Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I. C. S., will read a paper on "Bhakti."

SHET RATANSI MOOLJEE DHARAMSHALA, RAJKOTE.—During May the following passengers took advantage of the Dharamshala built by Mr. Ratansi Meoljee at Rajkote, male, 1,216; female, 367; children; 211 total, 1,794.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lorenco Marques, per s. s. "Somali," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m on Tuesday the 21st June. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE Z. B. M. M. BUILDING FUND.—Up to the present more than Rs. 4,000 has been subscribed so far towards this fund, and of this, the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay have subscribed the handsome sum of Rs. 1,675. The new premises are expected to be a fine building when finished. The old building is very tumble-down and cannot be used any longer for residential purposes.

MUNICIPAL GRAPES FROM KARACHI.—It is not generally known that some of the finest grapes to be obtained in India are grown in the Municipal Gardens at Karachi. The agency for them has been placed with Messrs. Thariamal and Co., Karachi, who will despatch cases containing 3 lbs. and upwards to any part of India and pay special attention to packing.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Serjeat, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malmadaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March	Op 96	Adolphe
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Monckton
Valse	Songe d'Automne	Joyce
Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner
Idyll	The Glow Worm	Lincke
Selection	Harry Lander's Songs	Williams
Two Step	Silver Heels	Neil Moret

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Teachers' Association of Bombay held in the bungalow of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, J.P., at Girgaon, the following ladies and gentlemen were duly elected as the Council of the Association for the current year. Principals and Professors: Mr. F. Wren, M.A., Mr. H. C. Maonee, Miss F. D. Wilson, the Rev. A. Martin, S.J., Mr. J. D. Bhards, B.A., Mr. F. W. Mares, M.A., Mr. T. A. Savage, B. A., and others. Mr. N. G. Velinkar, M.A., LL.B., Mrs. John Anderson, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. K. V. Khandalkar, Mr. J. Wallace, C. E., Mr. P. N. Wadia, Dr. G. M. Beadly, and Mr. K. A. Bala, B.A.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cruelty cases were prosecuted by the Agents during last month 2 horses:—and 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agent of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 32 horses, 178 bullocks and 4 buffaloes were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 451 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 17 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 56 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of May 1910 there were 54 horses, 167 bullocks, 2 fowls, 2 parrots, 2 goats, 2 cats and 29 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May 1910, 64 horses, 256 bullocks, 3 buffaloes, 3 cows, 1 calf, 1 goat, 2 geese, 1 rabbit, 4 parrots, 2 fowls, 1 sookatoo, and 45 dogs were admitted and during the same month 59 horses, 215 bullocks, 3 parrots, 2 cats and 39 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 2 cases among horses, 1 case among bullocks, 2 cases among geese, 1 case among cows, 1 case among rabbits, 1 case among goats, 3 cases among parrots, and 3 cases among dogs, proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month: 24 horses, 63 dogs, and 2 parrots.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Very good rain has fallen on the main line from Ningala to Chuda and on the Junagad to Chorwar-Jalalar Veraval section. While the clouds which gathered every day in Bhownagar culminated in a heavy downpour yesterday afternoon. Reports of rain having fallen from Dhola to Jetalsar have reached here—in Bhownagar 1in. 30 cents. was measured in an hour—the chief feature of the present weather is that, although so much rain has fallen all round, complains of heat come from almost all parts. Junagad has recorded over 15 inches of rain up to date. Jamnagar stands above all stations in recording some 18 inches of rain being recorded there. There was a heavy downpour at Hadmatia, a station on Rajkote-Jamnagar section—8 inches being measured—Dhola received 1in. 56 cents.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

IT was hardly to be expected that so soon after showing the Funeral Procession of the late King the Excelsior Cinematograph would be in a position to exhibit another up-to date subject, but, it is so and to-night at the Novelty Theatre will be depicted the grand review of all arms of the French Army held at Vincennes in honour of the visit of ex-President Roosevelt to Paris during his tour. Fine pictures are to be seen at frequent intervals on the film. Other subjects of pleasant interest will be shown, notably the beautifully coloured panorama of the Rhine from Cologne to Bengen. Max Linder, the Cinema-comedian of fame, takes up a new role in a pathetic piece entitled "A Princess' Word of Honour." The subjects are calculated to raise a hearty laugh, for not the least among the artists being is the prince of comedians' falsehead.

Very shortly the English Derby of 1910 will be exhibited and sportsmen, no doubt, will watch for the date with the liveliest anticipations.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Oceana," June 17.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana," Captain E. W. Bruce, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Atkinson, Lt G
Day, Mr J T
Faulkner, Mrs E T
Hepper's, Mrs ayah
Hern, Miss E
Jones, Mr R S
Kelly, Miss E
Katch, Nursing Sister Miss M
Knatchbull's, Maj ayah
Laing, Mr J C
Laing, Mrs
Morris, Mr C A C
Martelli, Mr W G
Powell, Capt E W
Powell, Mr S N
Ray, Mr J C
Ray, Mr N C
Ray, Mr K S
Russell, Mr L
Rosmer, Mr A
Watson, Mr B K
Tickner, Miss S T

FROM MARSEILLES.

Addington, R A Col Hon H
Bainbridge, Major W F
Bhan, Chandris, S
Berym, Mr R B
Bodkin, Capt R F
Beri, Mr B L
Beri, Mr K L
Clarke, Mr A B
Cullen, Capt W B
Delmain, Mrs
Dyke, Mrs and inft
Engineer, Mr and Mrs N C
Ghose, Mr B K
Knatchbull, Major R M
Lall, Mr M
Montgomery, Mr G
Melrose, Mr J G
Powell, Capt E W
Powell, Mr S N
Ray, Mr J C
Ray, Mr N C
Ray, Mr K S
Russell, Mr L
Rosmer, Mr A
Watson, Mr B K

FROM BRINDISI.

Craik, Mr W R
Murphy, Mr M J

FOR KARACHI.

Henney, Mr E
MacNaughton, Mr
Wanlers, Major C

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Himalaya," June 18.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer "Himalaya," Captain L. E. S. Spicer, R. N. R. sails to-day for Europe, &c., with the following passengers:—

Ali Raza, Mr M
Alyanak, Mr A
Anderson, Mr A
Barton, Mr W P
Bastey, Mr W K
Benjimra, Mr M
Bowley, Mr C W
Birnie, Mr
Black Miss B
Blair, Mr and Mrs D J N, Infant and Nurse
Bowring, Mr J W
Bowing, Mrs P F and child
Brown, Mr C W
Burdon, Mr E and maid
Carr, Capt H A
Clarke, Mr R T
Clifford, Mr F L
Counsell, Mr H Cunningham W B
Dastur, Mr D H
Di Sorajna, Marquis A
Dudley, Mr R
Eccles-Nixon, Mr A L
Elliott, Mr T
Evans, Mr G
Evans, Miss
Fairweather, Mr J C
Framjee, Mr B S
Garth, Mr W
Gaskin, Mr and Mrs G, 3 children and infant
Glancy, Mr M
Gunter, Capt C P
Harry, Mr A M
Hewitt, Mr E H M
Heywood, Mr A H
Ireland, Mr J W
Janes-Evans, Mr J
Josephs, Mr Foster
Keatinge, Mr
Kemp, Mr A C
Kemp, Mrs and infant
Keys, Mr C F
Lane, Mr C M
Lane, Mr and Mrs H
Lethia, Mr
Lindquist, Mr J H
Lowman, Mr F J
Madin, Mr F H
Matthews, Mrs W S, child and 2 infants
Moore, Mr G D
McDonald, Capt E J C
McLeod, Lt-Col W K
Modi, Mr R K
Mylne, Mr Bernat
Newell, Capt W
Newton, Mr
Oldfield, Col F H
Padday, Mr J A
Patterson, Mr H C
Peacock, Capt E B
Pendarves Lory, Mr F B
Ponti, Marquis G
Ream, Mr C
Rowley, Mrs and child
Savi, Miss
Scarpolini, Signor S
Schofield, Miss
Sher Singh, Mr Wazir Singh
Singh, Mr G B
Smith, Mr J O J
Snow, Lt-Col E G
Solbe, Major C
Stanton, Mr Walter C
Stewart, Maj G E
Sullivan, Mr J H
Swann, Miss
Sydenham Clerk, Mr and Mrs H M
Triggs, Mr B
Todd, Mr W H
Tyler, Mr E S
Uberoi, Mr G S
Vale, R I M Comdr S D
Villiers, Capt E
Wade, Miss
Wellesley, Capt F H B
Wheeler, Mrs E M and child
Wills, Mr J
Wilson, Mr G M
Yeaman, Mr W G

Per s. s. "Sydney," June 17.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Sydney" on 18th instant at 8 a. m. from V. Dock Shed No. 3. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the Shed at 7-15 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Shed, at 6-15 a. m. with all their bagagge.

ADELAIDE.
Michael Habib Mrs and son
KOBE.
Nain Singh, Mr
FREMANTLE.
Keown Mr
SYDNEY.

Albert Faupier, Mr
Cole Mr C J A
Rayner, Miss
Corsais, Mr M
Comines, Mr J
Calimios, Mr S
Calimios, Mr Mf
Daizis, Mr A
Faizis, Mr P
Saloaris, Mr Ch
Zimeri, Mr M
Pintaradkis, Mr G
Vassilakis, Mr
Arfaros, Mr J

NOUMEA.

Martin, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Richard, Mr and Mrs
Gaillard, Mr
Marsonneuve, Mr
Abdul, Mr and Mrs and baby
Dubos, Mr

SIR Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, has arrived in London and is staying at Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.

ON the initiative of the King and Queen of the Belgians the Postal Department at Brussels will shortly issue a new postage stamp, a large proportion of the receipts from the sale of which will be devoted to the creation of a fund for the erection of a sanitorium for consumptive women. Seventeen million of these stamps will be issued and sold with a small surtax. The money produced by this surtax will be devoted to the charitable purpose mentioned. Thus the one-centime stamps will be sold at 2c.; those of 2c. at 4c.; at those of 5c. at 10c.; and those of 10c. at 15c. It is expected that by this means a sum of from £16,000 to £20,000 will be realised. The design of the stamp is a reproduction of Van Dyke's celebrated picture of Saint Martin giving one-half of his cloak to the poor,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

POWERS OF A MILL AGENT.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, their Lordships, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor have disposed of, in second appeal, a case from the decision of Mr. C. A. Vernon, District Judge, Ahmedabad. The parties in the case were the agent and secretary of the Gordhan Spinning and Weaving Company, Dossabhoy Vittaldas and others (appellants) and D. Kalidas and others, creditors, as respondents. Of the respondents Kalidas is a creditor for the sum of Rs. 6,000 and two others for about Rs. 75,000. It was contended by Mr. Shah for the appellants that under the memorandum and articles of association, the secretary was the only person empowered to act for the Company. The District Judge held though certain important powers and rights were vested in the agent with regard to the management of the affairs of the Company; he did not think that they pointed in any way to the inference that where the existence of the Company itself was in question and where, as in the present case, it was admittedly disturbed by internal strife between the directors, the shareholders and the agent; that the agent alone should represent the Company. Such an inference would lead to the absurd conclusion that the agent could, if he chose, stand out against the expressed wish of the whole body of directors and shareholders. The definition in the first article of the word "Director" showed the Directors were persons authorised to act for the Company and presumably their chief duty was to safeguard the interests of the shareholders. The Lower Court observed that what a court had to look in a matter of this kind was what the wishes of the Directors and shareholders taken as a whole were and in the present case those wishes had been clearly expressed. As to the emergency the District Judge said that it was sufficiently made out by the agent's failure to make any reply whatever to the demand of the creditors by his failure to make any satisfactory explanation of the large sale of cotton after the winding up petition was filed and by the considerable discrepancies between his statement of losses so far incurred and those evidenced by his own balance sheets. Orders were, therefore, passed for the appointment of a provisional liquidator. Against this order, an appeal was made and, their Lordships after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, confirmed the order of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

DACOITY APPEALS DISMISSED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of Yestna Ishim and six others who were convicted of dacoity by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

In this case eight accused were charged with committing dacoity at the house of a rich Brahmin trader of Bhambora village in Taluka Karjat. Three of the accused were Mahars, two Bhils and the others Maharattas and Vangaree. It was the usual kind of dacoity at night, but the homes of the accused were some eighty miles away from the scene. The dacoits were armed with swords and two of them had guns which they fired off to overawe the villagers, who were afraid to interfere. The remarkable feature of the dacoity was that property valued at Rs. 11,000 was taken and that the dacoits came near the scene in a cart, which had brought them all the way from the first accused's far off village. That latter circumstance proved to be their undoing, for before entering the village they had left many things in the cart and told the cartmen to drive northward alone as they intended to join him after the dacoity. However, after the dacoity they never found him and the complainant's messengers found the cartmen. The accused were subsequently arrested. The plot to commit the dacoity was hatched at the house of accused No. 1 who was the ringleader. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced the ringleader to nine, and the others to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

A HALF-HEARTED DEFENCE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman concluded the hearing of the suit filed by Shapurji B. Bharucha against Shridhar and Co., in which the plaintiff prayed for a decree for Rs. 36,742 with interest and costs. The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. F. Sorabji Tallyarkhan and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Hiralal and Ranchordass, appeared for the third defendant.

After hearing the evidence in this case, His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the substantial defence being that of the dissolution of partnership, the question for consideration was one under section 264 of the Indian Contract Act.

His Lordship held that the defendant had not given notice to the plaintiff of the dissolution of partnership as contemplated by that section.

His Lordship further held that the contracts were not wagering, characterising that defence as a half-hearted one.

A decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed was passed with interest and costs.

QUESTION OF COURT'S DIGNITY.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, during the hearing of the Watchaghandy Will Case, Mr. Watson, Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bombay, appeared before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar and said that in respect of what had been said by His Lordship on the previous day, he wished to express his regret and say that he never intended to dictate to the Court.

Mr. Justice Davar pointed out certain passages from the letter, viz., "The Court is informed," "The Court is asked" and so on to Mr. Watson.

Mr. Watson said that by writing in that manner he did not intend to insult the Court.

His Lordship said that he did not wish to carry the matter any further.

Mr. Watson then left the Court.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE COURT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Khandarao, Laud and Mehta, appeared to move in a Crown matter under a writ of Habeas Corpus re the production of a minor girl and re the restraining of that girl's marriage, which, the other side, in spite of the interim injunction alleged, was performed.

Mr. Jinnah, who was engaged in a part heard suit before His Lordship, strongly objected to the motion being heard in the midst of a part heard suit on a day when motions were not to be heard.

Mr. Wadia said that he brought forward this motion as it was previously so arranged and that as the motion was not urgent he had no objection to its standing over.

The hearing of the motion was then adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING IN THE FORT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged (1) Jairam Haridas, (2) Mona Savji, (3) Vithal Ambaidas and (4) Magan Hari with attempting to commit housebreaking with intent to commit theft. Superintendent Priestley prosecuted.

Superintendent Priestley said that in consequence of petitions having been received from the residents of Old Hanuman Lane, a watch had been kept there for several days. On Thursday evening, the accused Nos. 3 and 4 were seen loitering about the lane and were watched. They were observed going towards Bori Bunder, where they were joined by accused Nos. 1 and 2 and by another man. They all slept there. He (Superintendent Priestley) made arrangements with Inspectors Sykes, Barnes, Taylor and Smith to keep watch during the night in old Hanuman Lane. The officers took up their positions in various disguises in different parts of the Lane. The accused, who had slept near Bori Bunder, betook themselves at midnight towards the Lane. Nos. 3 and 4 did 'pars' at each end of the street, while Nos. 1 and 2 commenced their operations. Inspector Taylor, who was lying on the verandah of a shop, saw the second accused breaking the lock of the door of a house situated opposite. The accused however could not effect an entrance as the door was barred from inside. In the meantime Superintendent Priestley, and Inspector Sykes, who were concealed behind some building material, had been watching the accused No. 1. This accused tried to force open a large padlock on the door of a 'ghee' merchant's shop. His efforts to force it open however fail

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, May 25.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officer's Decoration upon the following officers:—Commander F W Parker retired; Commander D Eyon retired.

May 23.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of May 13, 1901, a commission of the rank and date stated has been restored to the following gentlemen, formerly in the Royal Navy, who has been placed on the list of volunteers for service in the event of war or emergency:—L A Bernays, lieutenant Jan 15, 1905.

May 24.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Engineer C D Currie has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of senior engineer May 2; Probationary Sub-Lieut J Plumpton has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant Jan 1.

May 25.

Acting Engineer-Lieut H A Sheridan has been confirmed in the rank of engineer-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet Aug 1, 1907.

May 27.

Clerk H H Bremner Robinson has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's May 24.

War Office, May 27.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col H E Watts, from the Half pay List to command a district, vice Col C W Carey, M V O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired (May 16).

Establishments.

Staff College—The date of the grant of the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel to Major W H Greenly, D S O, 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, is April 23, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of May 3.

School of Military Engineering—Capt G E J Durnford, R E, to be an instructer, vice Capt J W S Sewell, R E, whose tenure of that appointment has expired May 16.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Capt C S H Viscount Castlereagh, M V O, is placed on the Half-pay List under the provisions of Article 267-2, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 January 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major L H D Broughton retires on retired pay May 18; Major J F I H Doile is seconded for service on the Staff; Captain H W Atlay to be major May 19. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—R A E Hill May 4; N A Stebbing May 13.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Supernumerary Lieut J B Leefe is restored to the Establishment May 2.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel H V Biggs, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel is placed on the half-pay List; Major W C. Hedley to be lieutenant-colonel May 27.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Capt. J J Viscount Dalrymple is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267-2, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan. 22.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt. G E R Kenrick, D. S. O., to be adjutant: Supernumerary Capt. A. W. Tufnell is restored to the Establishment May 28.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W S W Browne, J Wheen April 1.

The Norfolk Regt.—Capt. J B Orr, D S O., is seconded for service under the Colonial Office: Supernumerary Capt W F L Gordon is restored to the Establishment May 4.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt.—Gentleman Cadet V A H Daly, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 28.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Second Lieut. V E C Dashwood to be lieutenant March 19.

The Durham Light Inf—Gentleman Cadet L G Norton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 28.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—L D Daly, W T Fletcher W S Caulfield April 1.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Qrmr and Honorary Capt W H Davies is placed on retired pay (May 26); Sergt-Major L Eastmead to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant (May 28).

The Army Service Corps.

Qrmr and Honorary Capt A Munday retires on retired pay; First Class Staff Sergt-Major F J Bayman to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant (May 22).

The undermentioned successful candidates at the Competitive Examination of Officers of the Special Reserve, &c., held in March last, to be second lieutenants (May 28):—

Cavalry.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards—Lieut R Noble, from 3rd Loyal North Lancashire Regt.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Second Lieut A R Mulliner, from 3rd Northamptonshire Regt.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Second Lieut R L Bunson, from Buckinghamshire Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry. Second Lieut R G Peek, from Royal 1st Devon, Yeomanry.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut P W Das Voeux, from 6th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut W H S Schofield, from 3rd Leicestershire Regt.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut A L N Maxwell-Moffat, from 2nd or East batt, Royal Jersey Light Inf. Cannel Islands Militia.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Second Lieut S A Gladstanes, from 3rd Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt Second Lieut M A Mesos, from 4th Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The Leicestershire Regt—Lieut C M Longbotham, from 3rd Duke of Wellington's West Ridding Regt.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Second Lieut C A M Alexander, from 6th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own.

The Sherwood Forester (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—Second Lieut R H Stranger, from 3rd Royal Sussex Regt Second Lieut A J Goodyn, from 3rd or South batt, Royal Jersey Light Inf, Channel Islands Militia.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut J F B Watson, from 3rd Leicestershire Regt.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Second Lieut L O Spence, from 3rd Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt).

The York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut G G Murray from 3rd Durham Light Inf.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut A L B Anderson, from 3rd Royal Irish Regt.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut G E G Pollard from 3rd Dorsetshire Regt.; Second Lieut C R Prendergas from 3rd Royal Sussex Regt Lieut F W Walsh, from Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The Army Service Corps.

Second Lieut B H Verney, from 4th Warwickshire Howitze batty Royal Field Art., Territorial Force. Second Lieut H E Bellew, from 3rd Devonshire Regt., to complete Establishment.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss G A J Lloyd, staff nurse, is confirmed in her appointment her period of provisional service having expired.

Memoranda.

Brevet Col. H V Biggs, D.S.O., Half-pay List, to be colone (May 27). Lieut H L Roache, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (May 28). The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants, the Army Service Corps, are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—W J Bennett, A Munday, (May 26).

General Reserve of Officers.

The Hon. C G Gore-Langton, late captain, 1st (King's Dragoon Guards, to be captain (May 26).

Admiralty, 30th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Staff Surgeon Ernest Stewart Reid, M B, has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 26th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Archibald West. Clarence Edward Henry Aylen. Richard John Carter. Dated 18th October. Montague Gillott Douglas. Dated 13th May. Stephen Percy Elliott. Dated 18th May.

Admiralty, 31st May.

Clerk Gerald Arthur Youle has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 22nd May.

Admiralty, 1st June.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Philip Walsh has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 23rd May, the Reverend Walter Kenrick Knight Adkin, B A, has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Whitehall, 3rd June.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Sir Henry F Rawlinson Bt., C V O., C B., to command a Division, vice Major-General W E Franklyn, C B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st June.

Captain Cecil P. Heywood, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir H S Rawlinson, Bt, C V O., C B., commanding 3rd Division. Dated 1st June.

Colonel temporary Brigadier-General Cecil F N Macready, CB, from Commanding 2nd Infantry Brigade, to be director of Personal Service at the War Office, and to retain the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Vice Major-General G F Browne, CB, DSO, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st June.

Brevet Major Alfred G Pratt, the Essex Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Lieutenant Colonel S T Banning, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 25th May.

Captain Cyril R Feith. The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General G Barker, CB, Commanding Eastern Coast Defences, vice Captain C Hordern, Royal Engineers, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 17th May.

Lieutenant William P Nunneley, 3rd Battalion. The Black Watch Royal Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp extra to the Right Honourable Viscount Gladstone, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa. Dated 1st June.

Establishments.

Cavalry School, Major The Honourable Christian H C Guest, 1st Royal Dragoons, to be an Instructor, vice Major A A Kennedy, 3rd King's Own Hussars who has resigned that appointment. Dated 12th April.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 2nd May, Charles N. Newton, vice S B B Dyear, D S O, retired. The Honourable Algernon H Strutt, vice C Champion de Crespigny, D S O, retired. 1st King's Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Samuel E Harvey is placed temporarily on the Halfpay List on account of illhealth. Dated 13th May, 2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's, Bays, Lieutenant David H Evans resigns his Commission. Dated 4th June. 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant Oswald Beddall Sanderson, from, East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry, to be Second Lieutenant R W Oppenheim, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 4th June. 2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys Second Lieutenant George G S., Marquis of Stafford, resigns his Commission. Dated 4th June, 4th Queen's Own Hussars Lieutenant Henry K D Evans is seconded for service with the Irish Cavalry Depot. Dated 3rd May, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Lieutenant Valerio A Magawly Cerati de Calry to be Captain, in succession to Major G K Ansell, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 24th March. 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, Captain Edward G Woods is seconded for service with the Irish Cavalry Depot. Dated 28th April, Lieutenant Humphrey N M Clegg to be Captain, vice E G Woods, seconded. Dated 28th April.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers, Lieutenant Richard H R Brocklebank, Adjutant, to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 11th May, Second Lieutenant Guy E Reynolds to be Lieutenant, vice G M Nellson, resigned. Dated 11th May.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Irish Cavalry Depot. Frederic G A Arkwright. Dated 28th April. James Fitz G Bannatyne. Dated 3rd May. Second Lieutenant The Honourable Luke H White to be Lieutenant; vice F G Arkwright, seconded. Dated 28th April.

14th King's Hussars Supernumerary Captain Thomas E L Hill-Whitson is restored to the establishment in succession to Major H J Tilney, appointed to command the Northern Cavalry Depot. Dated 21st April, 18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars, Lieutenant Walter Holdsworth is seconded for service with the Northern Cavalry Depot. Dated 26th April, Supernumerary Lieutenant Bernard Neame is restored to the establishment, vice W Holdsworth. Dated 26th April, 19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars, Lieutenant Guy Bonham-Carter is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 11th May. 20th Hussars, Lieutenant Robert G Borwick is seconded for service with the Northern Cavalry Depot. Dated 21st April, Second Lieutenant Wilfrid H M Micholls to be Lieutenant, vice R G Borwick Dated 21st April.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter E Kerrich, Indian Ordnance Department, retires on an Indian pension Dated 2nd June.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors dated 28th May. George T Mair, D S O, vice L H D Broughton, retired. Arthur C Edwards, vice G T Mair, D S O, seconded. Supernumerary Captain Charles A R Scott is restored to the establishment, vice C W Nixon, dated 7th May. Captain Christopher W Nixon to be Adjutant, vice C A R Scott dated 7th May. Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Adair C Heaslop is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery, dated 19th May.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel Edmund M Burton, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 28th May; Major Edward R. B. Stokes-Roberts to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E M. Burton. Dated 28th May.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guard," Lieutenant Mark E. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 12th May; Second Lieutenant Offley Wakeman to be Lieutenant, vice M. E. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland. Dated 12th May; Coldstream Guards," Captain Cecil P. Heywood is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st June.

Scots Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Ronald T. Barry resigns his Commission Dated 4th June.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regimene), The undermentioned Officers resign their Commissions Dated 4th June:—Captain Paul Wrotham. Second Lieutenant John R Walpole. The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Francis P Braithwaite resigns his Commission Dated 4th June.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Alan A H Charles, vice T C de Trafford, promoted Dated 5th March.

Frederick W A Steele, vice C E H Harding, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 16th April. The Devonshire Regiment, Gentlemen Cadet Conyers Frederick Woodroffe Lang, from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R G Legge, seconded. Dath 4th June. The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant William H A De la Pryme to be Captain, vice L P Ingpen, seconded. Dated 16th April. The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Claude P B Riall to be Adjutant, vice A H Wilson. Dated 31st March. Captain Benjamin W. Bogle is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 10th May, "The Leicestershire Regiment," Captain Disney Y Watt is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College Dated 16th May, Lieutenant Robert F Hawes to be Captain, vice D Y Watt Dated 16th May, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain Dighnon H A Dick to be Major, vice C P Scudamore, D S O, retired Dated 18th May, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers," Captain Wilfrid Harris-St John is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 2nd May, "The South Wales Borderers, Supernumeray Captain Leshemere H Tudor is restored to the establishment, vice J F Bill seconded. Dated 25th May, 1910. The East Surrey Regiment, Second Lieutenant Thomas Hutchinson Sabine Swanton, from 3rd Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in succesion to Lieutenant P. C. Wynter, promoted. Dated 4th June. The Nottingham and Derbyshire Regiment, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Bernard is seconded for service under the Colonial office. Dated 4th May, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hugh F. Coleridge, D. S. G., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 1st June, Major Roland W. Thompson, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel, H. F. Coleridge, D.S.O. Dated 1st June. Captain Robert R. Bowly to be Major, vice R. W. Thompson, D. S.O., promoted. Dated 1st June. Supernumerary Captain Cecil J Newton is restored to the establishment, vice R. R. Bowlby. Dated 1st June.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of the 16th April.

Corporal George Prestage Atkinson, from the Gordon Highlanders, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. G. Stokes, promoted. Dated 2 April, 1913.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain Edmund L Hughes is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 7th May. The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, Lieutenant Harvey Goodwin is seconded for service under to Colonial Office. Dated 11th May, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 4th June, Second Lieutenant Philip J R Currie, from The South Staffordshire Regiment, in succession to lieutenant F W Parish, seconded. Second Lieutenant Archibald Henry Brocklehurst, from 3rd Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghampshire and Derbyshire Regiment), in succession to Lieutenant R D Temple, retired; The Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert D. Vizard, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 1st June; Major Anthony H Baldwin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel R D Vizard. Dated 1st June, 1910, and to rank for seniority without pay and allowances from 17th February, 1908. The Durham Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant A Churchill to be Lieutenant, vice H W Festing, appointed Adjutant. Dated 10th April; The Royal Irish Rifles, Second Lieutenant Edmund M Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice J P Whelan, seconded. Dated 8th March.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 1st April, Tiree L M L Mansfield, on augmentation Francis L T Friend on augmentation James R W Grave, vice F L T Friend, seconded for service under the Colonial Office Robert J H Carew, on augmentation The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own Captain Harold F Somerville is seconded for serv ice on the Staff Dated 25th May The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieutenant Norman J B Leslie is antedated to the 14th April.

The Army Service Corps.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Philip V Le G Falle is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th May.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 29th May, Roger H Beadon Edward V Thompson Reginald V Russell Horace A C Gardner Mechanist Sergeant-Major John Owen to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain A Munday, retired. Dated 4th June.

Army Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H Burtchaell, M B, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Assistant Director General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J M Irwin, M B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st June.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels retire on retired pay. Dated 4th June, James H Curtis. William B Day. MB.

Army Veterinary Service.

Colonel Kay Lees retires on retired pay. Dated 4th June.

Army Veterinary Corps, Major Edward Taylor to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in succession to Colonel Kay Lees. Dated 4th June.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend Alfred Robert Witt, MA, Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd Class. Dated 28th May.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Caroline Helen Keer, RRC, on her retirement, is granted permission to retain the badge of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, in recognition of her long and meritorious service.

Miss Mary Warburton to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 18th May.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel St George E W Burton, Half-Pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 24th May, The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Brevet Colonel:—Thomas A Harrison, Controller of Military Supply Accounts Dated 1st April, Algernon G Peyton, Commandant 9th Hodson's Horse Dated 6th April, Lieutenant-Colonel William P Blood, an Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office, to be Brevet Colonel Dated 1st June Captain George Tag Mair, D S O, Royal Artillery, is granted the temporary rank of Major while employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 27th April.

Lieutenant Duncan Mails, The Hampshire Regiments, is granted the local rank of Captain while employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 30th May.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—William Robertsons, V C, The Gordon Highlanders. Dated 12th May, Thomas Exton, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 23rd May, Thomas H Wright, Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 29th May, Roderick R Cowan, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 30th May.

George A Benson, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 2nd June.

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain Charles W. Cottrell-Dormer is removed under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, on attaining the limit of age. Dated 4th June.

Thomas George Gibson, late Captain, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, to be Captain. Dated 4th June.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

TRADE RIVALRY AND POLITICAL FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. S. Honda, Chief Editor of the Tokio "Nishinichi Shimbun" (Daily News), writing in the "Taiyo" (Sun), a Tokio monthly, declares that both anti-Japanism in America and pro-Americanism in Japan are sentimental. The assertion that there will be no conflict between Japan and America concerning Manchuria, as Japan respects and admires America, is not acceptable to cool-headed men. The matter would better be studied from an economical stand-point. Ever-increasing economical resources now want a new field of activity in the Far East, Japan and America are thus, rivals in commerce in Manchuria, but it must be remembered that the American Government is encouraging American commercial activity in China more powerfully than by Japan, though some Americans allege that the Japanese Government has been giving exceptional facilities to Japanese mercants.

WHAT JAPAN LACKS.

Meanwhile, Japan lacks capital and business power. These are deplorable defects in competing with the Americans while American activity is well organized, especially in view of the good understanding with China. Unless Japan upholds her treaty rights in Manchuria, she will be eventually ousted by Amerika. Commercial rivalry between Japan and America in America will eventually assume a political character. It is, however, a matter of course that the peace between the two countries must be preserved. It remains problematical whether, when American capital is fully invested in the Far East, new difficulties affecting American commerce both at home and abroad will not arise. This is, however, a domestic question in America. Economically there is neither anti-Japanism nor pro-Americanism, but the friendship between Japan and America will be maintained so long as the circumstances encourage it.

ISSUES AT STAKE.

Mr. T. Nakahashi, formerly a high official in Tokio and now President of the Osaka Skosen Kaisha (Merchant Steamship Co.), who recently visited America on the honorary Commercial Commission, in an article contributed to the "Taiyo," alleges that Japan's next war may be with America, while she will not fight again with Russia. The immediate issues at stake are the emigration and China questions. Japanese in America and Hawaii, numbering 60,000 and 70,000 respectively, appear to be colonists as well as immigrants, inasmuch as they do not lose their patriotism, while working is immigrants. They do not usually assimilate with other races. The emigration question will be followed by the Manchuria, China, Philippine, and other questions. These questions will probably require serious study in 1914-5. The construction of the Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways and Russia's acquisition of Port Arthur and Tairen had inspired Japanese to seriously study Russia. The building of the Panama Canal may similarly affect the Japanese mind, as the American fleets in the Pacific and Atlantic will then become able to join in one month or so against three months as at present. America's Monroe doctrine may come to interfere with emigrants to South America. Japan lacks capital, and must endeavour not to arouse frictions in the Pacific.

A Grateful Wife

Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking *everything possible* has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—*the Phosferine way.* The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, *diminished with every dose of Phosferine.* This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that *before, during, and after childbirth* she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that *weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.*

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road., Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air *failed to make any headway.* He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/9 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; *before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great* as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help *both before and after child-birth,* as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/3, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly Four times the 1/3 size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

"Tyres of this price and quality are bound to make a good name for themselves."

writes one of our clients.

"I had a pair of 760 × 90 Continental's on the driving wheels of my car for over a year. I sold the car a short time ago and the tyres were practically unmarked, this after over a year's work on a metalled road. The last 875 × 105 tyre you sent me some months ago appears as though it will back up the good quality of my first set."

Reasonable Price, First Class Quality,
BUILT UP THE FAME OF
Continental Tyres.

FROM ALL DEALERS.
Wholesale from SCHRODER SMIDT & Co., Bombay.

For Tyre Repairs: CONTINENTAL,
TYRE REPAIR WORKS, BYCULLA STATION.

The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the
freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
1/6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

ICY COLD DRINKS

You can to-day keep any liquid ice cold for 24 hours.

All you want is a

THERMOS TABLE JUG

The temperature of its contents is unaffected by outside circumstances.

Cold Drinks remain Cold
Hot Drinks remain Hot

Invaluable to Mothers, Nurses, Invalids and Housewives.

Of all Chemists, Ironmongers, Jewellers and Stores.

Wholesale only: A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, London, E.C.

Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.

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MICHELIN & CIE., Clermont-Ferrand (France).

MICHELIN TYRE CO., LTD., 49-50, Sussex Place, London, S.W.

The First Automobile Races in 1910.

Result of the Winter and Gothenburg Cup Races.

1st—Mr. Salomonsen on a Delaunay-Belleville, 2nd—Mr. Christiansen on a Pipe,

fitted with

MICHELIN

Tyres.

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FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.

RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and renders SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness assured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 2d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and Perfumers.

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. TELEGRAPHISTS.

The Commercial Gymkhana last evening on the Cooperage opened their present season by defeating the Telegraphists by three goals to nil one of the points being scored from a penalty. Play was of a tame character and never exciting. In the first half the Gymkhana scored twice (Davis and Harwood the letter from a penalty kick) and after the interval Hepworth added a third point. The refereeing was extremely weak and excited much amused comment.

The teams were as follows: Commercial Gymkhana:—Goal, Deane; backs, Harwood and Chapman; half backs, Bartlett, Johnson and Wilkie; forwards, Brown, Leach, Davis, Hepworth, and Cooke.

Telegraphists:—Goal, Lawrence; backs, Birch and Ible; half backs, Westwood, Symonds and Woollen; forwards, Green, Dyce, Burke, Woolcock and Aymer.

BOMBAY CRICKET SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to X's valuable contribution under the above heading, it is only fair to correct his rather misleading criticism on the Gymkhana's fixture card for the present season. It would appear from what he writes that a considerable departure has been made in drawing up this season's programme and that several Saturday afternoon matches have been abandoned, one of the consequences being that spectators will be deprived of the pleasure of watching many games. A comparison between this and at last year's card will show that last year "A" team played on the home ground on 11 Saturdays and 3 holidays (other than Saturday) and this year 10 Saturdays are fixed for "A" team at home and 4 holidays. From the spectator's point of views there is therefore little to complain about.

'X' thinks there is too much cricket in August and the beginning of September and takes a pessimistic view of the ability of the Gymkhana to raise teams for the away matches, but possibly he does not remember that last year Mr. Sanderson took a team consisting of the Gymkhana players on a precisely similar tour to that arranged for this season at the same time of year. The inclusion of this tour in the Gymkhana fixtures makes the only addition in the number of matches to be played during the present reason. As several new players have arrived it should be no difficult matter to get good if not the best representative sides for all matches, in fact the great difficulty confronting the committee will be to decide whom to leave out.

—Yours, &c.,

A PLAYER.

WAR HORSE RESERVE.

ALARMING SHORTAGE OF USEFUL ANIMALS.

The great diminution in horse breeding resulting from the rapid development of motor traffic has raised a very serious question for the War Office, remarks the standard. In the past the Government have had no difficulty in securing an ample reserve of seasoned horses for use in time of war. A registration fee of 10s. per horse was paid to owners of largestuds, and there was always an abundant reserve. Since the South African war the registration fee has been reduced to 5s., and there seems to be a question now as to whether even this will be maintained.

The process of the disappearance of the horse goes on at an alarming rate. It is expected that the subject will be raised as soon as possible in Parliament, in order to obtain some satisfactory declaration from the War Office. Some astonishing figures were given by Mr. H. Tilling, chairman of the committee of the London Jobmasters' Protection Association, in an interview on May 30. "About five years ago," he said, "the Road Car Company and the London General Omnibus Company owned 23,000 horses. To-day the amalgamated companies own about 6,000. There were, roughly, 13,000 cabs in London about that time, with a couple of horses for each cab. To-day there are probably fewer than 2,000 horsed cabs. This represents a reduction from 26,000 horses to 4,000. These figures apply to London only, and they may be taken as indicative of what has gone on all over the country. The stud owned by Messrs. Tilling used to stand at 7,000. It is now down to 5,000, and is still falling. People are forced to go in for motors, and the disappearance of horses is a serious matter for the Government."

Mr. Tilling went on to outline the scheme suggested by himself, and concluded by declaring that if things go on as they are going there will soon be no horses available for hire by the Government for military purposes.

Criticism of the Government's policy comes from other quarters. Not long ago the Montgomeryshire Territorial Association, having considered the proposals of the War Office, resolved "That the provision of horses and vehicles for the Regular Army is not within the scope of county associations; and, even assuming the associations were willing to undertake the responsibility, the allowance proposed by the Government is quite inadequate." This association also made the declaration—

"That unless the export of likely young horses and brood mares is checked and the breeding of horses suitable for military purposes is encouraged by the Government, the necessary number of suitable horses will not be forthcoming."

When befreceived a deputation from the Incorporated National Union of Horsed Vehicle Owners in April, Mr. Haldane admitted that the suggested increase of the registration fee from 5s. to 10s. or 15s. would not have the desired effect. The deputation asked the War Secretary to take steps to encourage large owners to co-operate with the Government in ensuring an adequate supply of seasoned horses for emergencies, but he declined to give any pledge.

The horse census taken by the War Office is now completed, but no information concerning it will be given until the question is raised in Parliament, and even then Mr. Haldane may decline to make public the extent of England's resources.

ORIENTAL LABOUR IN CALIFORNIA.

The Californian Government has made public a highly interesting report on Japanese immigration. Prepared since the anti-Japanese agitation in 1906, the report appears to disprove practically all the charges brought against the Japanese, and to substantiate the theory that the agitation was largely fomented to serve the ends and ambitions of local politicians and other selfish interests. There are about 40,0000 Japanese in California out of a total population of some 2,000,000. Sixty-five per cent. of the Japanese are engaged in agriculture and 15 per cent. as domestic servants. Their number is rapidly shrinking under the present regime. Yet cheap agricultural labour is imperative and cannot be supplied by whites. Next perhaps to the Chinese the Japanese make the best labourers. They are stated to be more efficient than white men and just as trustworthy. The deduction is obvious—no less obvious than the folly of a movement which would appear to be threatening the prosperity of California's important industry, and which has at times threatened to disturb relations between Washington and Tokio. The investigators do not, however, offer any specific solution of the difficulty, to the roots of which they probably go when they point out that the only trouble with Japanese labourers is that they are no less ambitious than whites of the same class. As soon as he begins to try to emerge from "mere servility" the Japanese "ceases to be an ideal labourer."

According to Press telegrams the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco has decided to try to establish a boycott of American goods in China. The immigration authorities in San Francisco are said to burden Chinese travellers with unnecessary and humiliating regulations. Washington has been appealed to in vain. A boycott therefore is the only way in which we can demonstrate that if we are not treated with equality and justice in this country the American merchant can expect no better treatment in ours.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The rainfall in the Peninsula has again been practically confined to the West Coast and in Burma to the southern half, but elsewhere has been general except in the North-Western desert.

Myitkyina and Barisal had two inches; Bubri, six; Cherrapoonjee, nine; Jalpaiguri, three; Dinajpur and Burdwan, one and half; Gorakhpur, four; Bahraich and Roorkee, three; Dehra Dun and Sialkot, one and half; Mount Abu, two; Jodhpur, Ajmer and Surat, one; Deesa, one and a half; Jubbulpore and Panchmari, one.

Forecast.—Slight dimiaution in the rainfall in Northern India.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake of some severity was recorded yesterday at Simla at twelve hours, seventeen minutes, from a distance of about three thousand five hundred miles.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla.					
	Byculla		nade	Fort	Colaba.	
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	4·25	3·90	4·71	3·27		
Friday, 17th June.....	0·14	0·23	0·29	0·05		
Total.....	4·39	3·13	5·00	3·32		
Same date last year	6·98	6·25	7·44	6·60		

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.

June 17.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Cumballa. Hill	In. cts. ... 0 12	In. cts. 4 31	In. cts. 3 63	In cts. 7 24

Appended on Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesof Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (16th)	89·1	75·1	...	...
Jask	92·8	84·3	...	...
Muskat (16th)	96·3	86·6	...	...
Multan	103·3	85·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	89·9	69·4	0·31	3·76
Lahore	90·4	76·2	0·84	1·17
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	93·5	77·0	1·25	3·60
Delhi	92·7	79·2	...	0·11
Agra	95·0	81·0	...	0·61
Mainpuri	98·3	77·5	0·12	1·99
Jhansi	98·5	78·0	0·46	2·63
Cawnpore	85·5	76·5	0·05	2·02
Allahabad	84·6	77·5	0·09	1·65
Jacobabad	108·1	80·3	...	0·29
Karachi	90·3	84·0	...	0·05
Ajmer	87·4	77·2	1·13	2·18
Jaipur	93·2	76·1	...	0·90
Kotah	87·5	77·1	0·70	7·51
Bhuj	91·1	78·5	0·05	0·36
Dwarka	87·8	82·7	0·05	0·43
Veraval	85·6	81·8	0·19	1·91
Rajkot	86·1	74·0	0·31	6·79
Jnavnagar Para	90·1	77·5	0·49	3·51
Surat	87·1	77·1	0·91	4·31
Ahmedabad	89·6	74·7	0·07	3·18
Deesa	92·8	72·4	1·04	2·08
Neemuch	87·0	69·8	0·06	2·33
Indore	86·1	74·1	...	6·86
Jubbulpore	83·8	73·3	1·15	6·16
Sangor	84·1	74·0	0·35	3·66
Hoshangabad	85·4	75·4	0·45	3·67
Khandwa	99·7	73·1	...	3·57
Akola	96·7	76·1	...	2·57
Amraoti	93·8	76·8	...	1·44
Nagpur	93·6	76·8	...	6·43
Chanda	92·5	75·5	...	2·45
Raipur	91·7	75·6	0·12	4·92
Bombay	89·0	80·6	0·05	3·32
Mahabaleshwar	87·8	77·9	0·43	7·58
Mormugao	87·5	77·7	0·07	16·16
Karwar	86·7	75·5	0·83	19·62
Malegaon	92·9	74·6	...	4·57
Ahamednagar	90·4	71·0	...	1·79
Poona	88·0	73·8	...	1·00
Sholapur	96·3	74·9	...	0·99
Bijapur	93·2	72·2	...	0·47
Belgaum	85·8	68·6	...	0·36
Aurangabad	91·2	71·2	...	1·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	93·4	77·7	...	1·13
Hyderabad	97·3	80·2	...	0·41
Mangalore	86·3	70·8	0·33	14·03
Calicut	85·8	74·1	1·92	13·64
Cochin	82·7	75·3	0·87	14·32
Colombo	86·0	78·5	...	5·92
Manilpatam	100·3	84·2	...	2·30
Bellary	99·0	76·8	...	0·18
Cuddapah	103·2	80·6	...	0·67
Madras	96·5	81·0	...	0·72
Bangalore	89·2	67·3	...	1·14
Coimbatore	88·4	69·8	...	0·13
Trichinopoly	94·1	77·8	...	?
Negapatam	92·0	79·0	—	0·50

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th June was 29·717 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). No temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has fallen in the submontane districts; Rawalpindi has had 0·31, Lahore 0·84 and Ambala 1·25. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect more especially during the day.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri has had 0·12 and Jhansi 0·46. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has risen slightly but is still in defect; night temperature is also in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner records 0·12 of rain, Ajmere 1·13, and Kotah 0·70. Skies are clear in Upper Sind, and moderately to the heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in the excess in the east Rajputana, and normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal at Karachi, and in defect at the other stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Deesa has had 1·64", Surat 0·91", Rajkot 0·31", Veraval 0·19", and Bhavnagar-Para 0·49." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect, night temperature is generally lower than usual in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north-eastern and eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 1·15", Saugor 0·35", Hoshangabad 0·45", and Raipur 0·12. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal in Berar and in defect elsewhere; the minimum is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·43" of rain and Karwar 0.80". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in south Hyderabad and normal elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in Malabar and the submontane districts of the Punjab, and nearly so in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, and the north-eastern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Local rain has fallen in the United Provinces and the Konkan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast, Gujarat, and Kathiawar; and local rain in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, and Rajputana. A few showers may occur in the Punjab.

H A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

WORLD WEATHER FROM 18TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY 1910.

OF the four great atmospheric tides controlling the world's weather tide B only affects the weather of the British Islands from the 18th to the 24th June; then tide A operates from 25th to 27th and on 1st July; and on 29th and 30th tide B influences the North and tide C the South; tide D keeping clear of the United Kingdom during the whole period.

Tide B will advance North from the Channel on 19th and pass over London and South England on the evening of the 20th, and will next day reach Lancashire and Yorkshire and before 8 o'clock at night (local time) will disturb the weather over Mid-Ireland, Wales and the North Midlands, and until the 24th the tide will remain steady passing over the same parts of the country about 40 or 50 minutes later, each day giving a run of 4 or 5 days of unsettled weather, but on the 25th the B tide suddenly goes to the far North, making a sweep into the Polar regions, while the A tide takes its place passing over our Islands in latitude 54° about 5 o'clock in the morning; next morning 45 minutes later it passes over South England and on 27th about half past six in the morning this tide goes away over the Channel; at this juncture tide B sweeps down from the North meeting tide C coming from the South on the 30th in the Midlands, Wales and Ireland, one tide passing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the other following about 4 1/2 hours later, so that there will be considerable atmospheric disturbance in those parts on the last day of the month.

The outcome of these complicated tidal movements is for the British Islands; finer weather on the 18th and 19th, the unsettled weather commencing on the 20th and continuing up to the 27th with finer weather on 28th, 29th, and 1st July in the Midlands, Wales and Mid-Ireland. During this period the weather will be finer in North England, North Ireland and Scotland except on the 29th and excepting the 30th in South England and London.

The Arctic and Antarctic regions will have very changeable and stormy weather from 18th to 28th.

Scandinavia, Finland and North Russia will have unsettled and showery weather, on 18th, 19th, 27th and 28th.

North Germany (including Denmark) will have changeable conditions from 21st to 25th and 29th and 30th.

France, Switzerland, South Germany and Austria will have worse weather on 18th, 19th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Spain, Portugal and Italy will have unsettled weather during the whole period.

Asia will have unsettled weather as follows, viz: Siberia 20th to 26th; mid-Asia, N. China and Japan from 18th to 24th and from 28th to 1st July; North India (including Bombay, Punjab, N.-W. P. Provinces, Central Provinces, Bengal and Burmah), S. China and Hong Kong from 18th to 24th and from 25th to 27th.

Africa north of 20° N and South of 29° S will have changeable conditions from 18th to 29th.

America will have unsettled weather as follows, viz., Canada and the Northern United States on 18th and 19th; 28th and 29th and 1st July; Mid-United States from 20th to 24th and on 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th; Southern United States on 18th, 29th and 1st July; Mexicon 19th and 20th, 25th and 27th and West Indies and Central America from 21st to 26th and finally South America will be affected in one part or another during the whole period.

Australia will be affected by the atmospheric tides from 19th to 30th; New South Wales from 20th to 24th and on 29th and 30th; Victoria 19th to 23rd and 30th; West and South Australia from 22nd to 30th and New Zealand from 18th to 24th and from 29th to 1st July.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bbamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th June 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	16	19	...	5	30
Teheran ...	17	14	10	0	16
Suez	17	14	5	0	44

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Cable Souakim Djedda interrupted. Telegrams for Djedda will be forwarded from Souakim fortnightly, also every Monday from Suez by Mail closing at 14 hours (7-6-10).

Bhamo route to China right (17-6-10).

COMMANDER Peary was recently the guest of the Savage Club, and it was announced that he had been elected an honorary life member of the club. Responding to the toast of his health, Commander Peary said the popular conception that the Arctic was cold, silent, and dark was somewhat erroneous. When a man knew how to wear the fur of animals living in the Arctic—Nature's own protection—he suffered no more from the cold than a man would in London or New York with his ordinary winter clothing on. The North was not silent, and there was a charm in living its free and independent life. There were dangers of course, especially when unforseen circumstances overtook a man who had left his base, but life in the Far North made a man feel competent to take care of himself anywhere.

A NEW ELEMENT IN WAR.

The Effect of Aerial Machines.

FOR some time past those who have been in touch with the progress of airmanship have been trying to impress upon the British Government the importance of seriously considering the new problems that will be introduced into military operations by the coming of the dirigible and the aeroplane.

It is only two years ago that the total sum of money voted by Parliament for the whole of the aerial operations of the Army, including dirigibles, balloons, and experiments with aeroplanes, was under £10,000, whereas two years ago Germany, the most scientific and most highly organised military Power in Europe, was spending upwards of £500,000 a year and France over £300,000. With our customary insular disdain of all scientific inventions, and ignorance of the progress made by other nations, both the Government and the people of Great Britain were quite content to see foreign nations forging ahead in airmanship, merely contenting themselves with the reflection that, after all, the Navy was still in being and that the value of airships was not yet proved.

As a matter of fact, the time has now arrived when serious national attention must be given to this subject, and though it is true that £106,000 has been voted by Parliament this year for aviation work in connection with the Army (£71,000) and Navy (£35,009), this is a much smaller amount than that spent by any of the Great European Powers. On the other hand, there is no reason why we should not be as open to attack as either France, Germany, Austria, or Italy, each of whom are spending more than we are on flying machines. The sea—our security for ages past against invasion—will shortly cease to be a natural defence, and as an island as close to the Continent as ourselves, only twenty miles dividing Dover from Cape Gris-Nez, it may be said that we shall have to consider that a frontier exists not only with France, but Germany, Belgium, and Holland. Certainly we are near enough to make attacks by means of aerial machines from those countries not only possible, but probable, in the next war, should any of them be engaged against us.

THE FLYING TERROR.

To give some idea of the comparatively short way from our shores to some of the chief naval and military centres abroad, we have only to consider the following distances: Dover to Calais, 21 miles; Dover to Metz, 260 miles; Sheerness to Emden, 295 miles; Dover to Nieuport (Belgium), 60 miles; Harwich to Rotterdam (Holland), 101 miles; Sheerness to the nearest frontier of Italy, 450 miles; and from Dover to the frontier fortresses of Austria, 470 miles. It will be noted that all these distances are under 500 miles, which modern dirigibles can cover at one flight, and before long aeroplane flights of 200 miles will be common. The lesson is obvious.

It must be admitted, however, that for the present reconnaisance work will be the chief use to which dirigibles and aeroplanes will be put—that is, finding out the enemy's position, the disposition of his forces, and the strength of the opposing host. But there will also be the use of the aeroplane or dirigible as the terror which flieth by day or equally by night. The last new German dirigibles can carry thirty-four men, or, alternatively, four men as crew and a ton and a half of high explosive material sufficient to wreck half the important nerve centres of London and create the wildest panic. There are at the present moment quiet a number of such vessels in Germany, and a great many in France as well. It is estimated that the number of military dirigible balloons actually in possession of Foreign Powers and reacy to use are as follow:—

	In Use	Building
France	6	4
Germany	10	8
Austria	1	2
Italy	2	3
Russia	2	2

Great Britain has two actually constructed and two which are in process of construction. As regards aeroplanes for military use the number in Germany is not accurately known, but France has about twenty, Italy six, and the United States two.

Supposing London were attacked at the opening of a great war and the Government offices, Stock Exchange, chief banks, railway stations, and means of communication were wrecked, such a blow at the very heart of the Empire would be like paralysing the nerves of a strong man with a soporific before he had to fight for his life. The muscular force would remain but the brains would be powerless to direct. Without easy communication by rail, road or wire, and with a financial panic, Great Britain would fall an easy prey to the enemy. Nor can mobile artillery be said to give any security against such a raid for the speed of aerial vessels already precludes even the swiftest motor-car from following them effectually even if the motor-car is unencumbered with guns and is merely a racing car; but to think of rushing a gun throwing a 3in. shell, or even a shell of 1in. diameter, at high speed along our twisting highways on a motor-car is thoroughly unpractical.

It is, therefore, clear that the policy of our country should be that of building both military and naval dirigibles and aeroplanes of its own. The aerial section of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Navy should be at once enlarged and reinforced by the addition of extra men and material.

OVERHEAD ATTACK.

To come to practical suggestions, there is no doubt, for instance, that the possession of, say, one hundred Farman or Short-Wright biplanes would add materially to the efficiency of an army in the field, for they would be able to give accurate information to its commander as to the enemy's movements.

An attack would be possible by means of both dirigibles and aeroplanes upon a sleeping camp or an enemy landing on a shore, or advancing over open country. Explosive bombs dropped from a dirigible would create immense uneasiness, and tend to demoralize an army both by night and day. Proximity to home would give our military air forces great advantage as against an attacking force.

Of course, no one who has studied the subject pretends that the military dirigibles or aeroplanes will at once revolutionise war, either by land or sea, but the progress in airmanship will very shortly modify the tactics of commanders of armies, and make war more terrible in every sense. Hitherto soldiers necessarily tied to the earth on both sides have felt at least the sky above safe, except from dropping shells. But in future attacks may possibly come not only from a horizontal direction, but from overhead, and the eyes of the soldier, instead of being always directed towards the horizon, will have also to be directed upwards.

The most important effect upon Great Britain will be the coming decrease of the advantages which we now derive from our insular position. It will, however, be some years yet before navies are useless and armies of no avail. The development will be gradual, but the dominion of the air will supersede the dominion of the sea in order of importance, and it will go hard with the nation which now prides itself on sea supremacy if it relies on battleships alone.—(By Lord Montagu of Beaulieu in the "Daily Mail."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The situation in Congress appears a little more hopeful for the Taft Administration, several "Insurgent" Republican amendments having been defeated. The fear of further revolts, however, is not yet at an end.

The New York State Legislature has adjourned 'sine die,' the Lower House having defiantly rejected the Governor's appeal for effective primary election reform. This marks an open breach between the Governor and the Republican machine, the latter having for allies the Tammany machine and the worst elements of the Democratic Party. The Governor has decided to call an extra Session of the Legislature, pressumably to pass if possible a decent "primary" law.

PEACE OF THE WORLD.

Anglo-German Relations.

A notable contribution to "McClure's Magazine" has been made by Herr Theodor Schiemann, Professor of History in the University of Berlin, under the title of "The United States and the War Cloud in Europe." Professor Schiemann, it may be remembered, is the confidential friend of the German Emperor. He attended the Kaiser on his visit to Tangier in 1905, and has also been his Majesty's guest on long cruises aboard the Imperial yacht. In no far, therefore, as Professor Schiemann claims to interpret the views of those who guide the destinies of Germany he may be said to speak with authority. Briefly summ arised, Professor Schiemann develops three arguments in his article:—

1. The German fleet is built for the defence of German commerce.
2. Germany resents any suggestion for a limitation of armaments.
3. British envy of Germany's increasing commerce constitutes the real danger.

In conclusion, Professor Schiemann expresses the hope that the three Germanic nations, England, Germany, and the United States, will band themselves together in the common interest of a secure peace. The following are some of the more striking passages in Professor Schiemann's article:—

"To talk about German-English relations to the American public possesses a very particular charm for a German. The people of the United States of North America grew into a nation from a Dutch-English root. After the two great wars one of which confirmed its political independence and the other its national unity, the United States absorbed so considerable an infusion of German blood that both the English and the Germans regard themselves as closely related to the Americans. The intellectual and the political developments of England as well as of Germany find a wide and sympathetic interest in America and in the event of a conflict between Great Britain and Germany the sympathies of the American people would be nearly equally divided.

"Although the political antagonism that rules the situation of the world to-day is of recent origin, its roots reach far back into the past. In the course of the three centuries and a half that have elapsed since the days of Queen Elizabeth there have grown up on English soil certain political traditions which have so entered into the very flesh and blood of the nation that they may be designated as national instincts. England has expressed these instincts in the wonderful energy and stern egoism with which she has put down every strong naval power that has arisen. Spain, Holland, France, and last of all, Russia have passed through the experience."

GERMANY'S NAVAL NEEDS.

Professor Schiemann then traces the process by which a United Germany was evolved:—

"German unity was destined to be ushered in with blood and iron in the years 1864-6, and with blood and iron it had to be maintained in the great years 1870 and 1871."

As the years rolled on German interests widened:—

"Ever since the eighties Germany has had a colonial kingdom to protect which, although it cannot be compared with the tremendous English and French colonies still offers her a broadfield for development, and these colonial possessions would be almost helpless before any foe if German fleet could not defend her kingdom with a fleet of sufficient power. And, in conclusion, Germany's commerce requires protection on all the seas. The week man cannot trust his judge, and the dream of the peace advocate is nothing but a dream."

England, Professor Schiemann contends, has no reason to be jealous of Germany's commereial activity:—

"England's balance of trade surpasses our balance of trade. As the population of Great Britian amounts to 41,009,000 while Germany's is 62,000,000, the share that falls to each individual Englishman is of greater value than the corresponding share to each German. Germany, who has 21,000,000 more persons to support, and must produce correspondingly more, bears, in addition the burden of a policy of social insurance that no State in the world can match. England, on the other hand, lives on the interest of the vast wealth that she has inherited, and possesses the richest goldfields on earth; in fact, she participates in every profit that the development of the world offers to civilised nations. It is difficult to understand how, under such conditions, she can decery an injury in the growing prosperity of other nations. The competition that America offers to England is far greater than Germany's; but we have heard nothing about England trying, by a 'made in America' law to establish a boycott such as she contemplates by a 'made in Germany' law against Germany. There remains, as a reason for England's hostility to Germany, only the fact that Germany has strengthened her navy."

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Professor Schiemann quotes extensively from utterances of the English Press in proof of his assertion that the growth of the German Navy is regarded as a menace to Great Britain. He proceeds.

"But the key to England's foreign policy was the effort to isolate Germany. All King Edward's political journeys have had this aim in view—the Russian-English agreement of August 30, 1907; the attempt to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance; and, finally, the futile attempt of last year to win over the Emperor Francis Joseph to the anti-German combination.

"In this crisis the German people have pursued their avocations in all quietness. In spite of the great superiority of the English war fleet, there has been no panic; the efforts made to incline America toward an alliance against Germany passed almost unnoticed. Germany knew that the great Republic had no reasons whatsoever for being hostilely disposed toward her, and that they stood on the same ground in the two most vital questions of world politics. Both Powers desire that the seas shall be free, and that the doors shall everywhere stand open to the commerce of the world, on equal terms.

"Even the internal crisis which brought about the dissolution of the English Parliament has not created an excitement in Germany. It evoked on the part of the Unionists the emphasised repetition of all the arguments that have served for the last thirteen years to provoke the public opinion of England against us. But this time it was the English themselves who undertook Germany's defence. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Lloyd George have presented, with the greatest emphasis, proof that the 'German peril' is nothing more than a phantom. Now that the Liberal coalition has carried off the victory with this proof, the great moment has, perhaps, arrived not only for concluding an honourable peace, but for realising the ideal thought that looks toward a close understanding between the three great Germanic nations—England, America, and Germany.

"A German-English war would be a calamity for the whole world, England included; for it may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that simultaneously with such an event every element in Asia and Africa that is hostile to the English would rise up as unbidden allies of Germany. The great connections of the world's commerce would be rent asunder, incalculable values would be destroyed, and every nation in the world would share in these losses. And all this for the shake of a phantom! The claim that one nation must be the sovereign Mistress of the Seas can no longer be defended. The motto of the future runs: 'The sea is free, free as the air, whose highways are equally not to be barred.' Equally indefensible is the pretension of one nation to forbid another to decide for itself how strongly it must be armed in order to assure it peace. The control exercised by our Parliament offers a guarantee against foolish excesses. We are far more vividly conscious of what binds us to England than of what separates us from her, and we are at all times ready to grasp the hand that is stretched out to us. It will be happy day when this understanding takes place, but it is possible only on the ground of friendship with equal rights.

"I venture no suggestion as to the 'how.' Perhaps the United States of North America, where German and English blood have been united in so happy a combination, will feel inclined to play a prominent and perhaps a decisive part in this matter. If America, Germany, and England were to stand in unenvious friendship toward one another the most difficult problem of the future would be solved in the most advantageous manner."

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

MI-LADY'S DEBTS.

The fact that for some time past an advertisement has been daily appearing in a well-known morning paper, offering a sum of no less than £1,000 per annum to Society people who will use their influence in procuring introductions to friends or acquaintances in want of money at a moderate rate of interest, tells its own story, says "M. A. P." of the state of debt and insolvency which so many smart folk are suffering from to-day. Women are, perhaps, the most flagrant offenders in this respect. Indeed, it would not be by any means a difficult matter to name, haphazard, a dozen or more well-known Society hostesses who at the present moment owe considerably more than they can ever hope to pay. What is more under existing circumstances nobody is ashamed of the fact. Nowadays, no woman ever dreams of making any secret concerning the fact that she is in debt—except to her own husband. Indeed it is counted rather chic than otherwise. Listen to the conversation at any women's club, at an afternoon bridge party, or a smart at home, and you will hear beautifully-dressed women, wearing priceless jewels and indulging in very luxury, complaining of the hardness of their lot, and the iniquity of their milliners, dressmakers, jewellers, and tradesmen in general in pressing them to pay bills—the total of which they declare is far too exorbitant to be covered by the annual income of a semi-millionaire. To such a pass have things come, that West-end tradesmen have learned to be content with a little paid here and a little paid there by smart customers who no longer consider such a course undignified, or anything save the most ordinary method of procedure. Small wonder that bills mount up and that mistakes occur, when nobody ever dreams of troubling to check the accounts which they have not the slightest intention of paying for years to come.

"THE SHOCK OF THE TOTAL."

"The shock of the total is always far too great for me to ever dream of examining the details," was the explanation of a Society Beauty upon one occasion when it was pointed out to her that the cost of half of her sister-in-law's frocks had by mistake been incorporated into her quarterly account. For with bills, as with everything else, nowadays it is the fashion to ignore everything that is unpleasant or inconvenient. True, times do come when the shoe pinches to such an extent that it is difficult to ignore the pressure any longer. Madame Felecie the smart dressmaker, and the great man milliner of the moment, become a little too insistent upon the question of receiving cash before credit for any more goods is allowed. The latter's importunities worry Mi-Lady to distraction. What right has the man to be so tiresome, when she has explained to him that her bridge and her racing luck has been so chronic that a good deal more than her quarter's allowance has been absorbed, and she literally does not know where to turn for ready money? Politely but persistently his demands continue. Definitely he refuses to wait any longer. An intimation is received from a firm of lawyers who collect such accounts. Mi-Lady has a bad night—and is at her wits' end.

A VISIT TO THE MONEY-LENDER.

But woman's wit and woman's ingenuity, the consideration of one's banker, and the intervention of one's lawyer, somehow manage to stave off the evil moment. Next time such demands will mean a visit to one of those obliging money-lenders who so temptingly offer advances "in strictest secrecy," their letters, as if by some evil chance, invariably dropping in on quarter day, sandwiched amongst a batch of dinner and ball invitations, cards for at home and bridge parties, and a whole bundle of hateful and insolent demands for money, from the very tradesmen who a year or so ago smilingly took orders for goods that they knew were being sold at prices far too exorbitant to allow of any save the most elastic credit. After the money-lender, it is no difficult matter to pocket one's pride and make the acquaintance of one of those pawnbrokers, who, we are assured, know the financial secrets of half the peerage, and whose debtors' list includes the names of some of the proudest beauties of to-day. Each in their turn comes obligingly to Mi-Lady's aid—for the time being.

DISAPPEARING JEWELS.

A diamond ornament, a rope of pearls disappears. Felecie gets something and account of her preposterous bill, a cheque is despatched to the disagreeable milliner, who for a couple of months or so does not receive one great lady's patronage. A few pounds here and there are distributed amongst tradesmen whose books have been steadily moun

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*, All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 18th June, 1910.

WEALTH IN THE WEST INDIES.

THIS is an age when the sleepy hollows and waste places of the world are being searched by the energetic commercial spirits of the twentieth century, determined to discover if their charming sylvan dells do not contain the means of making that pile of money that seems to be the sole goal of modern ambition. Gold, rubber, oil, the three magic rings whose touch impels to mad games of speculation, are having their day, and the country which does not produce either spontaneously is rifled in its profoundest depths to see if it cannot be made to contribute to a wild and general craze for company promoting. The island of Trinidad, as picturesque a spot as any in the West Indies, fertile, and responsive, in large measure, to the hand of the cultivator, is now marked down by the oil speculator as a source of future wealth. The south and south-east of this favoured island contain immense deposits of petroleum, over which sanguine prospectors are hard at work drilling, testing, pipe-laying and filling barrels for the feeding of the 100,000 gallon tanks erected to store the precious fluid once concessions are defined and wells bringing the oil to the surface. Incidentally these ruthless prospectors are ruining the landscape, poisoning the atmosphere and destroying all the beauty and colouring of the surrounding vegetation. The foliage is blackened by the grime that their refining processes inevitably produce, the oil-field, that is to enrich the people of the island or at least those who focus their energies in a limited company for that purpose, is meanwhile in hideous contrast to the natural beauty of the land. The palms and splendid tropical trees, once clad in gay creepers and brilliant orchids, are blasted in their bloom and made to look like desolate ghosts of their former selves. But a brave commercial spirit takes heart remembering that a land flowing with oil—even petroleum—means prosperity for its people in a greater degree, as long as the springs last, than do the growths that are Nature's finest handiwork. The promoters of oil companies there may urge in defence of their action that in Trinidad there are large tracts still unspoiled where the agriculturist and the artist may revel undisturbed.

When oil was found in the island in 1866, it did not prove of much value as a speculation, but a quarter of a century later more hopeful persons believed that something might be made of it, and they not only worked patiently but put something like £120,000 one way or another into the different ventures. Canadian capital came to this part of Trindad in 1907, and the rate at which oil-companies are now springing up and being floated in the island, and outside of it—three to five a week—proves that the early prospectors were true prophets as to its vast petroleum resources. The great Pitch Lake at La Brea, the asphalte from which has long contributed to the revenues of Trinidad, is now known to be only a development of petroleum undergoing oxidation in Nature's own slow but sure laboratory. This black semi-solid, almost circular pool of pitch, singularly enough, is not in a hollow, but lies on the top of some rising ground. The surface is so hard that a man can wake across it in safety, yet the holes made in it by the constant hacking out with picks of great blocks of the asphalt, which are so dry that they can be removed by hand without soiling the fingers, automatically fill up again from the fluid mass of pitch out of sight under the stiff crust, and the general level is being gradually lowered. This curious lake is only one manifestation of the petroleum reservoir which underlies the surface of the district. Manjak, glace pitch and mud volcanoes are other proofs of its extent and volume. The temperature on the Lake is often as high as 140 degree, a heat in which none but African negros can work. But they raise blocks of asphalt which, exported, give in royalties alone £212,000 a year to the Colonial revenues. Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, is considered the finest city in the West Indies.

Canning, in a past generation, foretold that it would be the Liverpool of the New World. It has not risen to that position yet, but the opening of the Panama Canal will probably make it one of the ports competing for first place in the West. It is now a spacious city with fine business streets. Its residential quarters built around the magnificent Savannah or Queen's Park, are as desirable as those to be seen anywhere, stately and comfortable. The vegetation of the island is of the most beautiful tropical variety. Palms of every species wave their crowns on its hill sides or bend over the waters of its curving bays. It is rich in flowering trees, many as fine in growth as English oaks, clad in golden, crimson, blue, scarlet, or blush-pink blossoms. The "poui" tree offers an unbroken flame of yellow in the gay spring-time. The "bois immortelle," which bears orange-scarlet flowers, was chosen as a shade tree for the cocoa-groves. Miles of these gorgeous flowering branches sheltering the dark glossy green cocoa plantations, is a sight for the gods. Coffee trees, palms, bananas and arums of many species vary the scenery, and make a fit background for flocks of humming-birds, no bigger than hawk-moths, that unceasingly busy themselves among the blossoms, and are so fearless that they will almost let a man touch them. Trinidad's chief agricultural wealth comes now from cocoa, though it was once sugar. Sugar ranks second, with asphalte third and cocoa-nuts in the fourth place. Rubber is receiving attention of late, and with oil it may rival cocoa in the affections and help to fill the purses of the Trinidadians, who seem just about to discover all the possibilities of their domain, where are still large areas of undeveloped land and forests with a store of timber waiting to be economically utilised. The mineral resources lie untapped, they may prove to be as rich as the soil itself which will grow anything. The island will not long remain fallow with men resolutely bent on exploiting the wealth that is hidden there. They will double and treble and finally export it.

INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND. THE announcement that the Indian Cricket Team Committee have definitely decided to send a representative Indian team to England in April next, will have been received with satisfaction by the sporting public of India. The generous support that has been extended to the project has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Committee. On this side the first to accord his cordial support to it was H. E. Sir George Clarke. The Ruling Princes of India vied with one another in contributing to the guarantee fund, of which the position was set beyond all doubt by the donation from Mr. Ratan J. Tata. At home the project had among its supporters men like Lord Harris, Lord Hawke and Mr. Lacey of the M. C. C. The only difficulty which the Committee experienced in the beginning was not as to the sinews of war, but as to the men. But even that was speedily surmounted, and from the list, which we published yesterday, of the players who have accepted the commitee's invitation to make a trip to England if selected, it will be seen that almost all the leading cricketers have consented to play and that the team will be thoroughly representative of Indian cricket. And those who have witnessed the wonderful progress of Indian cricket during the last decade will admit that the tour may have many a surprise in store for the leading cricket counties of England. And the organisers of the tour are even hopeful of the team competing on equal terms with Yorkshire, Lancashire, Kent, Sussex and Middlesex. In H. H. the Jam Sahib, Dr. H. D. Kanga and K. M. Mistry of Patiala, the team possesses a triplet of batsmen, to dislodge whose wickets would be no light task for the most resourceful among the English bowlers; while in Warden, Balu and Bulsara, the Home teams would find bowlers of a calibre, whose every ball would have to be watched. In the beginning, of course, the visitors will have to put up with a good number of reverses, but as they get accustomed to the English wicket, they will render a better account of themselves.

As Mr. J. M. Framji Patell, to whose exertions the success of the project is in the main due, said at the preliminary meeting held last year, "they are not going to set the Thames on fire; they might get a sound thrashing at the hands of the cricket giants of Yorkshire and Lancashire; but that the team will, on the whole acquit themselves creditably, there is little doubt. But as we said on a previous occasion, it is the educational and political value of a tour like this that the organisers of the project have had in mind from the very beginning. Even if the tour does not prove the success which its organisers expect it to be, it will have done incalculable good to Indian cricket. It will furnish unrivalled opportunities for the members of the team to watch the play of the leading English exponents of the game. A fight at the home of the game, with the foremost cricketers of the world cannot but be of immense advantage to the team. Turning to the political aspect of the tour, at the preliminary meeting referred to above, this point was emphasized by Mr. Patell and subsequent speakers and it was this consideration which in the main seems to have prompted the different gentlemen to subscribe to the funds. In fact, it may safely be asserted that this was the prime motive of the whole project. If the tour assists towards removing to some extent at least, the misunderstanding between the ruling nation and the governed, it will have done an immense service to both England and India. The healthy spirit of co-operation and mutual regard between the rulers and the ruled, which has been the most notable feature of the public life of our city, and which has been the envy of other parts of the country, might, with confidence, be ascribed, in some measure at least, to the unrivalled opportunities of friendly intercourse and conversation which the Presidency and other fixtures have provided in our midst. The friendly contests on the democratic field of cricket between England and Australia have, it is claimed, done more than anything else to bind the Colony to the Mother Country.

MILL'S LETTERS. SOME time ago we regretted that no worthy and authoritative biography had yet appeared of John Stuart Mill though thirty-seven years had passed by since his death. He was so long and intimately connected with the Home Government of India by the East India Company that his biography could not but throw valuable light on many points of Indian history under several Governors-General to whom he was in the habit of sending out the confidential instructions of the Company as regards all the new legislation about this country that Parliament enacted during his time. Instead of this biography we have two volumes of his letters just published. These volumes are very interesting no doubt, but they do not take the place of a biography which yet remains to be written. There is one man who is eminently fitted to write it, both by his intimate acquaintance with Mill and perfect sympathy with his views and opinions, if Viscount Morley were to write it, he would do a service to the memory of the great master of his early days, only less great than that he rendered to Gladstone, the political master of his later life. He has already written several essays and articles on him, notable among which is the tribute that he recently paid at the time of Mill's centenary. But a detailed life written in the admirable style of Viscount Morley would assuredly add another to our very short list of good biographies like Froude's "Carlyle" or Sir George Trevelyan's "Macaulay." The materials which Mill himself left behind for such a work are not scanty to judge from these two volumes. He took remarkable care with his correspondence, and kept copies of every letter that he wrote after his twenty-third year till his death, which is a period of nearly forty-five years. Such a record of his correspondence may well be considered unique in biographical literature, and apart from the intrinsic excellence of the letters themselves, they furnish very rich materials to the biographer as throwing light on his mental and spiritual development till the end. At first sight we should say, looking to his published writings, that of spiritual development there would not be much. But in some of these letters one is rather surprised to find Mill relenting as it were from the sharp clean cut purely intellectual outlook of his earlier days. The tendency of his posthumous volume of essays on religion, however, prepared us for this; though we cannot accept in its entirety the Bishop of Durham's statement that Mill was a Christian believer in his last days. Dr. Moule's authority for making this somewhat astounding statement would seem to be pretty strong, for he had it from the Doctor who attended him during his last illness at Avignon. Among the early letters those to Carlyle and John Sterling attract most attention. With the former Mill corresponded very intimately for three years, till the accidental loss of the manuscript of the first volume of the history of the French Revolution brought on coldness. The manuscript had been sent to Mill for revision, and he made some plain remarks on Carlyle's uncouth and quaint mannerisms which the latter could have hardly relished. For instance this: "The only general remark I have to make on the style is that I think it could often tell better on the reader if what is said in an abrupt exclamatory and interjectional manner, were said in the ordinary grammatical mode of nominative and verb." India, too, figures in these volumes, but only sparingly, the larger part being taken up with Mill's political views concerning affairs nearer home. It appears incidentally that Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexing Native States, which created so much discontent in India, was fully approved by Mill on the ground that it affected no really indigenous state which existed before the British became masters, but only those Mahomedan and Mahratha States which grew out of the confusion of the latter Moghul Rule in India. We wish more letters about Mill's official work as regards India had been included.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the amalgamation of the Official Trustee and the Administrator-General of Bengal. The order will take effect from next year.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 16th idem.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Lord Elphinstone and Lady Mary Lyon, elder daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore.

IT is stated that in connection with the forthcoming jubilee of Prince Nicholas I., who was proclaimed Prince of Montenegro on Aug. 14, 1860, Montenegro will be declared a kingdom.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

KING EDWARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 3.

THE catholicity of our late King's interests and sympathies is shown by the further tributes that have been paid to him during the past week. There have been meetings of many bodies and societies of diverse interests at all of which resolutions of condolence have been passed and in every instance those who have submitted these resolutions for adoption have been able with perfect sincerity to claim the sympathy of King Edward in their particular work. But necessarily these speeches have not told us much that we did not know before. So far as I am aware your late Governor, Lord Reay, is the only speaker on the subject who has said anything absolutely fresh. I refer to his striking remark that throughout the whole of his life King Edward never made a speech which contained anything that had to be apologised for or explained away. As Lord Reay observed of what other public man could this be said? He might have asked of what other sovereign could this be said. Certainly we know of one occupant of a mighty throne who not once or twice only, but on several occasions has been guilty of committing blazing indiscretions in the course of his oratorical performances, new less frequent than they were at one time. Apropos of King Edward's speeches it is assumed by the man in the street that they were prepared for him. I remember an occasion, and it was not an unimportant occasion, when the late Sovereign made a speech that was obvious to all of us who heard it was extempore. I allude to the inspection of the Indian and Colonial Contingents in the grounds of Buchingham Palace—after the Coronation. When all the soldiers had marched past, King Edward stepped out of the Royal *shamiana* and made a touching speech in which he said, amongst other things, he feared that one time he might never be able to meet them. He alluded of course to the grave illness which caused the great ceremony in Westminster Abbey to be postponed. That speech was not even written out beforehand for the Press as is usually the case with such utterances, but was taken down in shorthand by a smart non-commissioned officer of the Guards and afterwards dictated by him to the group of correspondents invited to witness the proceedings from the Terrace of the Palace. I remember one little amusing incident. There was a slight and excusable grammatical slip either on the part of the King or the stenographer to which one of the newspaper representatives called attention as the speech was read out, and it was altered there and then. Lord Reay's speech mentioned above was made at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Monday in moving that a humble address be submitted to the King, expressing the deep sorrow of the members at the death of King Edward, their Royal patron, and declaring their loyalty and allegiance to his Majesty. "The connection of this Society with India is," said Lord Reay, "a close one and we associate ourselves with the tribute of respect and affection rendered not only by India, but by the East generally. India owes a deep debt of gratitude to the late Sovereign. With his approval important reforms were carried out in the government of India, and the friendly relations with Russia, established with his sanction, had increased the sense of security and the guarantees of the peace of the world." Simultaneously similar expressions of India's loss were being uttered at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association held under the chairmanship of another ex-Governor of Bombay and attended by an unusually large number of Indians. Lady Jehangir's felicitously-worded and admirably delivered speech has attracted much notice. Speaking without preparation she said:—"It is with heatfelt sorrow that I rise to say a few words to give expression of our most respectful and sincere condolence with Her Majesty Queen Alexandra in the bereavement with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit Her Majesty and her children in the death of his late Majesty, the revered and beloved King-Emperor Edward VII., whose name is nowhere more beloved than in India. The remembrance of the many kindly acts and the interest and sympathy always shown towards his Indian subjects by his late Majesty adds favour to the sympathy with which we, with the whole Empire associate ourselves in a sorrow which but for the divine sustenance and comforting would be unconsolable for Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen-mother. The death of our King Emperor has touched us all to our heart of hearts and rallied all loyal subjects closer than ever to the Imperial Crown of England and to the personality of the British Royal Family. We deeply feel for His Majesty King-Emperor George V entering in such circumstances of personal loss and grief to the duties of the exalted position to which His Majesty has succeeded and it is with the most devout loyalty that we pray that the blessings so remarkably bestowed on the rule of the Queen-Empress Victoria and the King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra may also be combined in likemeasure to King-Emperor George and Queen Mary." The ordinary business of the meeting was then proceeded with, the speakers, including Sir Frederic Lely, Theodore Morison and Mr. Sorabji. As you have heard by telegram a question of great interest to this Association has at last been settled. Hitherto it has been without a habitation and a home. In future it will share with the Northbrook Society and the bureau for students which Professor Arnold superintends with so much zeal and tact a suitable house in South Kensington. The operation of this novel scheme will be watched with friendly interest by all well-wishers of our Indian friends who, as Lord Lamington pointed out in his speech, are far more numerous than is sometimes supposed.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

"What do I think of Roosevelt outburst? Why that no self-satisfied Yankee politician who has been dependent on the Irish-American vote and may be again can resist an opportunity of twisting the British lion's tail. I only wish that Sir Edward Grey or somebody else would make a trip to New York and after getting the Municipal Council of that city to sumptuously entertain him turn round on them with a proper amount of invective about Lynch law and some other unconsidered trifles which make one inclined to ask whether America can really justify her claim to be considered a civilized country." These words were uttered in my hearing the day after Mr. Roosevelt's famous speech at the Guildhall and I quote them as expressing one view, though not that which is most widely prevalent. I think we all feel that we have to some extent been humiliated and that however true the indictment may be, it would not have been less useful if its author had shown a greater appreciation of certain obvious difficulties. Of course the people described as Little Englanders are as angry as the gentleman I have quoted, but for the present at all events they do not say much. It may be that they are waiting until the ex-President leaves our shores and ceases to be our host as well as our mentor before giving vent to their feelings. On the other hand, they may recognise that the bulk of country are willing to overlook a breach of good manners in view of the importance of the subject brought to our notice in so vivid a manner as to make even the most apathetic inquirer what and who is to blame for the condition of affairs in Egypt. "I would not," he said in his candid way, "talk to you about your internal affairs here at home, but you are so very busy at home, that I am not sure whether you realise just how things are in some places abroad. At any rate it cannot hurt you to hear my view. It is the view of one who has actually been on the ground and has information at first hand; one, moreover, who, it is true, is a sincere well-wisher of the British Empire, but is not English by birth, and is impelled to speak mainly because of his deep concern in the welfare of mankind and the future of civilisation. Remember also that I who address you am not only an American but also a Radical, a real, not a mock, Democrat and that what I have to say is spoken chiefly because I am a Democrat, a man who feels that his first thought is bound to be for the welfare of the masses of mankind and his first duty to war against violence and injustice and wrong-doing wherever found. And I advise you only in accordance with the principles on which I have myself acted as American President in dealing with the Philippines and the West India Islands." Mr. Roosevelt includes Egypt in the four "British Protectorates or Possessions" he visited. It is not at present either. If it were otherwise matters would be simplified. Mr. Roosevelt's views, however, are supported this morning by the eminent Egyptologist, Professor Flinders Petrie, who at any rate understands the exact nature of position in the valley of the Nile. He writes:—"Those who have lived in Egypt must thank a great politician for stating to the stay-at-homes what is common knowledge to those on the spot. Mr. Roosevelt has said not a whit too plainly what are the real forces of the subject. Egypt cannot stand by itself; it is too fanatical and too corrupt to do so." Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., too, just back from his sixth or seventh visit to Egypt declares that Mr. Roosevelt is absolutely right. Mr. Chaplin adds:—"The truth is, I believe—and I do not think it is exaggeration to say so—that unless prompt and effective measures are taken to check it, and without delay, Egypt, and Egyptian Government officials in particular, will find themselves, and very shortly, within measurable distance of something like a reign of terror, which the Nationalist Party are seeking to establish in the hope of paralysing government in Egypt, under its present rulers, altogether."

FISCALITIS.

Sir Alexander McRobert is not very complimentary to the Hon. M. de P. Webb. The former writes to the *Times* challenging some statements made in the article on the Sydney Congress in the Empire Day Supplement of that journal. Sir A. McRobert adds:—"Mr. Webb has stated that he circularized the leading mercantile firms in India, and that 90 per cent. of the replies he received were in favour of a policy of Imperial Preference, which is not the same thing as the statement that 90 per cent. are in favour. It may be that some of the firms who made no reply to the circular did not take Mr. Webb quite seriously" (Order, order.) It is really wonderful what heat this fiscal controversy generates. Here is the *Westminster's* correspondent "Malabar Hill" saying to-day that if Tariff Reform on the Indian side of its campaign can find no more logical exponent than Sir Roper Lethbridge it will be badly boggled. This unparliamentary or almost unparliamentary language is in reply to a statement of Sir Roper to the effect that Tariff Reform asks India still to endure "the full Lancashire competition with her native cotton manufactures," for the sake of "Imperial camaraderie and for the sake of Lancashire and British industry generally." Says "Malabar Hill," "India's mill-owners do not care a straw about Lancashire's fine eyes. They want protection against Lancashire competition, and the time is coming when they will demand it." Whatever may be our views on the broader question, probably all in Bombay Free Traders as well as Fair Traders will agree with "Malabar Hill" when he suggests that "if anybody should camaraderie it is Lancashire's turn." Sir Roper's letter appeared in Monday's issue and consisted mainly of a dissection of Mr. Todd's contribution to the controversy in which to the unbounded delight of Lord Lytton's Press Commissioner the Statistical Secretary to the Free Trade Union of Manchester made the admission that "India wants Protection against Lancashire more than against Japan and Germany."

"AN AMURATH AN AMURATH SUCCEEDS."

The leading evening journal, which is not often found tripping in its editorial columns, remarks *a propos* the two pending by-elections. "An Amurath an Amurath succeeds" in both East Dorset and the Hartlepools." As Lord Rosebery reminded us in one of his delightful speeches some years ago the advice given by a venerable sage to one who sought the great man's guidance in life was "Always wind up your watch and verify your quotations." If the writer in the *Westminster Gazette* had followed this excellent counsel, he would not have committed the error abovementioned—a very common error by the way. The exact words are:

"Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds—
But, Harry, Harry."

They occur in Henry the Fourth (act 5, scene 2). A footnote in my copy of Shakespeare's plays, the "Magnet Edition," published in the earlier part of last century, says Amurath IV on succeeding his father, Amurath III who died in 1,596 caused all his brothers to be hanged. According to another authority I have consulted the Ottoman Emperor whose first act was the murder of his five young brethren—the eldest was only eight—was Amurath III. The next ruler after Amurath was Mustapha, who ruled nearly 30 years and was succeeded by his nephew Amurath IV. "Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds" was therefore true in his case. Although Amurath IV. may not have been guilty of the pratricidal acts attributed to him he was not a man to stick at trifles, for it is related that after he captured Bagdad he ordered the massacre of 30,000 prisoners. "He had," says his biographer, "many good qualities as a ruler and a soldier, but his debaucheries brought him to a premature end." Even Mr. Roosevelt would not hold him up as a pattern of what a ruler of Oriental races should be.

(Continued on page 8)

THE death took place on June 1 at Hastings, at the age of ninety, of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who claimed to be the first lady doctor. She studied medicine in New York, Paris, and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and began to practise in New York in 1851, where she founded a hospital and medical school for women. Later she practised in London and Hastings, and assisted in forming the London School of Medicine for Women. She published several books on medical subjects, including "The Religion of Health" and "Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women."

THE HOME PARLIAMENT.

DATE OF THE PARTY CONFERENCE.

Formal Meeting without Delay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Wedgwood, who voiced the misgivings of a section of the Liberals, Mr. Asquith said there would be no advantage at present in discussing the question of a conference in the House of Commons.

The Budget will be taken in the last week of June.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Lord Knollys visited Downing Street and the House of Commons yesterday.

Lord Loreburn had a conference with Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne yesterday afternoon. It is reported that they agreed to a formal conference to be held without delay.

The first sitting will probably take place on the 22nd instant.

LATER.

Mr. O'Connor, in an article, says that misgivings among the Liberals with reference to the Conference are widespread and any concessions will be disastrous to party.

The *Morning Post* says the Unionists are uneasy lest the Liberals should attempt to fetter the hands of the negotiators with reference to Tariff Reform.

THE BAVARIAN DISASTER.

Whole Villages Destroyed.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Up to the present fifty-eight bodies have been recovered from the Ahr Valley and seventy are missing. Several villagers took refuge in trees which were uprooted.

Several villages at the mouth of the Ahr have been practically destroyed.

Four hundred visitors to the Passion Play are cut off at Oberammergau.

NEW PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

Lord Beauchamp Appointed.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Lord Beauchamp will succeed Lord Wolverhampton as President of the Council.

[Earl Beauchamp has been since 1907 Steward of H. M. Household and from 1906-7 was captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. From 1897-99 he was a member of the London School Board and from 1899-1900 he was Governor of New South Wales. He is 38 years of age, and married in 1902 Lady Lettice Grosvenor, daughter of the late Earl Grosvenor and sister of the second Duke of Westminster.]

CLOUD-BURST IN HUNGARY.

Terrible Death-roll.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A terrible cloud-burst has swept over the county of Krassoszereny in Hungary. Whole villages have been annihilated.

So far 259 bodies have been recovered, but many places are cut off and no news has been received.

CANTON OPIUM-TAX.

British Representations.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Seely replying to Mr. Rees, said: "The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce referred the Canton opium-tax to the Charge d'Affaires at Peking, who reports that the Canton authorities have issued regulations, enforcing the tax on prepared opium. He has informed the Wai-wu-pu that he cannot accept any regulations, enforcing an additional duty on foreign raw opium in a Treaty Port. The Wai-wu-pu has promised to ask for a report from the Viceroy."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

It is understood that a strong representation has been made to the Wai-wu-pu on the recent Chinese tax on opium. It is, however, doubtful whether the imposition of the new duty on manufactured opium, both local and foreign, constitute a breach of the Cheffo Convention.

THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

Favourable Progress.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Kaiser's illness is the result of a strain. He is expected to recover with a week's rest.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Kaiser's condition is satisfactory and there have been no complications. His Majesty is inundated with world-wide expressions of sympathy.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Arizona and New Mexico Admitted.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Washington telegrams state that the Senate has admitted Arizona and New Mexico to the States.

TRIAL OF SAVARKAR.

Prisoner's Appeal Dismissed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed Savarkar's appeal against the judgment of the King's Bench, but gave leave for a fresh motion to-morrow.

The hearing before this court was commenced on June 2, when before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pickford, and Mr. Justice Coleridge.

UNREST IN INDIA.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, K. C. (Solicitor-General), with him Mr. Rowlatt and Mr. Bodkin (instructed by the Treasury solicitor), appeared on behalf of the Crown to show cause against a rule nisi for habeas corpus obtained by Vinayak Damadar Savarkar, an Indian student, detained at Brixton Prison, under a warrant issued in India. Prisoner was charged, Sir Rufus Isaacs said, with waging and abetting the waging of war against the King, conspiracy to wage war, collecting arms with intent to wage war, sedition, and with abetting murder. The proceedings were initiated in India and brought in this country under the Fugitive Offenders' Act, which gave power to the court to order the removal of the prisoner to India to be tried, notwithstanding the fact that he had committed offences which rendered him amenable to the jurisdiction of the criminal laws of the country.

On Dec. 21, 1909, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., the collector, was murdered in the theatre at Nasik, in the Bombay Presidency. The weapon used was a Browning automatic pistol, one of a parcel of twenty collected by Savarkar in this country at India House, Highgate, and handed by him to a man who took them to India. After the murder forty-seven persons were arrested, and the man who fired the shot and the two who were with him were executed. The charges against Savarkar might be divided into two series, the first in respect to seditious speeches made by him at meetings between January, 1906 and May 1906, of a secret society in India. He came to England at the end of May, 1906, and settled at India House, where he became manager, and took a leading part in the acts done there. In 1908 and 1909 the collection of arms and other matters took place at India House and on them was founded the second series of charges.

Mr. Justice Coleridge asked whether the Indian Government took any action on the speeches of 1906.

Sir Rufus Isaacs thought it possible the Government did not do then what they might have done had they known all they knew now. The speeches advocated two movements, the one, of which no complaint was made, the Swadeshi, which advocated the boycotting of foreign goods, but with that movement was the second, which advocated the independence of the country, and incited the audience to emulate the deeds of those who overthrew the Mogul Empire in days gone by.

The Lord Chief Justice remarked that the mere discussion of independence was not necessarily seditious; it all depended on the surroundings.

Sir Rufus added that of half the seditious speeches made in England no notice was taken, because it was not worth while.

On the second series of charges the Solicitor-General read a disposition of the man who took the pistols to India. He was, he said, employed as a cook at India House. Every Sunday there was a meeting at which they discussed how to turn the English out of India. They spoke of using bombs, and said they would not mind the loss of fifteen natives if one Englishmen was killed. Books were printed containing directions for making bombs. Before deponent left England Savarkar swore him in as a member of the secret society, every member of which he said was ready, when called upon to war against the Government and would come with such weapons as he could obtain, sacrificing life, family, and possessions. One of the inscriptions in the room was "Faith combined with the sword brings victory." Deponent took the pistols and cartridges to India. When he took the oath Savarkar poured water in deponent's hand, recited verses in Sanskrit, and witness then drank the water.

Another resident at India House gave the heads of one of Savarkar's speeches. He spoke of the revolution coming in ten or fifteen years. Arms could be forced across the frontier from the Native States, and the man who gave the most assistance in freeing the country should be monarch. One of his books was a justification of the Mutiny.

Mr. Powell, K.C., with him Mr. J. M. Parikh (instructed by Mr. Reginald Vaughan), for Savarkar, urged that all the acts with which he was charged, and which were offences against the criminal law of England, were committed in England, and that he himself had not been in India since 1906. What defendant did after 1906 did not come within the scope of the Fugitive Offenders Act, for that statute contemplated the person accused having left India and fled in order to avoid arrest and trial. Defendant did not leave India in consequence of his acts of 1906; he came to England to study law. He was not a fugitive any more than a counsel who left a Divisional Court to go to the Appeal Court was a fugitive. (Laughter.) As to what he did in 1908 and 1909 he was in England, and had not fled from India in consequence of his latter acts. All the offences could be dealt with in England, and Savarkar would not necessarily go scot free if the Court said he was not to be returned to India. His speeches in India were capable of a perfectly innocent construction, though some one might choose to put a construction, which was not innocent. As to the later offences, it would be "unjust, oppressive, or too severe a punishment" to send him to India to be there tried in respect of them. The Crown could afford to bring the witnesses to England, while Savarkar could not afford to take witnesses to India to show, for instance, that he did not send out the parcel of pistols.

At the conclusion of counsel's speech the Court adjourned.

OUTRAGES IN POLAND.

Murders and Bomb Throwing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

There has been a revival of outrages in Russian Poland. The Colonel of the Gendarmery has been killed at Radom and a bomb was thrown at the Chief of Police at Warsaw. He was unhurt, but two of his escort were killed. Both the assassins and the accomplice committed suicide.

JUMPING AT HORSE SHOW.

Lieut. Brooke Wins International Champion Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

At the Horse Show Lieutenant Brooke, of the 16th Lancers, won the International Champion Cup for jumping, beating Canada, the United States, France, Sweden and Belgium.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Place betting on the Ascot Gold Cup was 2 to 1 on Bayardo, evens Seasick II and proportionate odds on the others.

The Punjab Edward Memorial fund now amounts to Rs. 65,000.

A COMBINED Excise Laboratory for simple analytical work of Rangoon is under consideration. At present the Central Excise Laboratory of Kasauli is used.

TURKEY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Misunderstanding Removed.

BUDGET PROVISION FOR NEW ARMAMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Constantinople advices report that Government has circularised provincial authorities that agitation with reference to Crete is unwarranted and that allegations of anti-Turkish attitude on the part of Great Britain are unfounded.

The Minister of War has introduced the budget into the Chamber. It amounts to Turkish £18,000,000 and provides for the purchase of a hundred field and thirty-six mountain batteries and eight hundred quick-firing guns. The Minister emphasised that an army of Ottoman, not Mussulman, perfection was necessary to the stability of the Empire.

MR. DALRYMPLE CLARK'S CASE.

Sale of Elephants Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 17.

In the Sessions trial of Mr. Dalrymple Clark to-day the examination was continued of Mr. Cravely, Under Secretary. After various official correspondence filed, Mr. Fennell, the defence Counsel, put in three letters to Mr. Clark, dated June 1904 from Sir Hugh Barnes, the then Lieut.-Governor of Burma. These referred to Keddah matters and are couched in very intimate terms. From them it appeared that Sir H. Barnes was desirous of retaining the Keddah as an experimental measure although not paying as a commercial transaction and advised the Government of India accordingly. He advised Mr. Clark to show improvement of working and to tone down his report.

Hon. Mr. F. D. Stewart, Manager of Messrs. Steel Brothers, gave evidence that he purchased through the firm's Forest Manager, Mr. B. T. Petley the elephants, "Thompson" and "Maud." Mr. Petley was ill with the result of a gun shot, with wound of the eye about five months ago and had gone home.

Mr. Clark admitted to the Court, that "Maud" and "Thompson," now in Messrs. Steel's possessions, were animals sold by him in October, 1904. This admission will considerably curtail the case as some thirty witnesses were to be examined to prove their identity. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

BHAVNAGAR GIRLS' SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JUNE 17.

Prize medals were awarded to the girls in the Girls' School last evening by the Rani Saheb for the fine exhibits in embroidery work shown at the recent exhibition held here. Although it was raining pretty well, the Rani Saheb arrived punctually accompanied by Kouvri Manharba. They were garlanded and flowers were showered upon them. The Rani Saheb was highly delighted at the progress made by the girls.

BHAKKAR DOUBLE MURDER CASE.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 17.

On 14th June accused Kaura, a Mohamedan Jat, was brought up before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Bhakkar for formal committal in the case known as the second double murder tragedy which occurred at the village of Shah Alum in which the murder killed his wife and her alleged paramour. There were about 18 witnesses for the prosecution and none for the defence. Before the Committing Magistrate the prisoner partially retracted his previous confession. After recording evidence for the prosecution the Court framed a charge of murder under Section 302 I. P. C. and committed the prisoner for trial to the Sessions Court.

ALLEGED EXTORTION BY THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

A sub-inspector and a constable attached to Ratna Police station, were convicted by a Deputy Magistrate of Malda, of extorting Rs. 100 from a Marwari, and were sentenced to six months' each. On an appeal, the Sessions Judge of Malda released them on bail.

EDITOR OF "RUNGPUR DURPAN" CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The District Magistrate of Rungpur yesterday convicted the editor of "Rungpur Durpan," under section 153A, and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 17.

On the 15th instant a party of a dozen travellers, proceeding from Matannu to Peshawar, was held up by a party of raiders who carried away six Hindus, the other being Mahomedans, were let go unmolested.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The Government of India has decided that an officer transferred from one military hospital to another for continued treatment or an officer doing duty at a station where no military hospital with accommodation for sick officers exists who is transferred to another, treatment in a military hospital will be considered to be travelling on duty.

INDIAN GOLD RESERVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Gold figures for India Office for the week ending 7th instant to-day published, show a total balance of just over five million sterling (£5,194,501).

THE LATE HYDERABAD FLOODS

Protective Works Projected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 17.

Owing to the inundation of Hyderabad city by floods following heavy rains and cyclone in 1908, causing tremendous loss of life and damage to the property to the extent of three crores of rupees, it was proposed by Mr. Viswaswaraiyya to build two large reservoirs, one on each side of the Esai and Musi rivers which meet four miles west of Hyderabad. The reservoirs will be constructed 12 miles west of the city at the cost of 101 lakhs and were to be large enough to hold back temporarily all flood water over and above the discharge of 1,62,000 cusecs in the river in times of a cyclone. Embankments were to be erected on both the banks of the river in city limits and in the river-bed, properly graded bridges were to be raised, widened, and the bund across the river lowered and the north arm of the river closed. The river improvement is estimated to cost 18 lakhs and the total cost of the scheme will be 119 lakhs, but a revised scheme has been approved by the Committee and sanctioned by the Nizam. The proposed river improvements costing 18 lakhs are abandoned owing to the difficulty in acquiring private lands on both sides of the river, and keeping it open and clear. It is proposed to limit river discharge to 10,000 cusecs and increase storage capacity of both the reservoirs by about fifty per cent. and effect only minor improvements in the river. Under the revised scheme Esai and Musi reservoirs would cost 93 and 45 lakhs, respectively, in all 129 lakhs. Irrigation storage calculated sufficient for 50,000 acres new lands and should produce 5 lakhs revenue yearly. If the water in the reavoirs is used for generating electric power at an additional cost of 10 lakhs, it is calculated to produce 2½ lakhs revenue yearly.

HEAVY RAIN IN BURMA.

Bund Breached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 17.

Shwebo correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" says owing to heavy rain in the north-east of Shwebo, the Kobin River which feeds Mahananda Lake came down in flood on the 10th instant, following through a breach in the bund that followed that line of flood 1st May, repairs done to railway line were breached. Through-train running was consequently stopped and stores, ordered from Rangoon a fortnight back (when through-communication was restored) cannot get through, greatly inconveniencing the public; even the mails service is dislocated. The floods of the 10th instant entered the compounds of houses of the civil line cutting up roads.

The Shwebo week is compulsorily abandoned disappointing the polo players all over Burma, six teams having entered for the tournament. Every time it rains in the north-east floods pour down the breach in the lake bund and matters are only likely to improve when repairs here are completed.

RANGOON SHOOTING INCIDENT.

Reporter Smith Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 17.

In the shooting affray wherein Smith, reporter of "Rangoon Gazetee," is suspected by the police as having fired a revolver at Mistress Cadorini, the police have taken expert opinion from the Arsenal as to when Smith's revolver was fired. When it was taken by the police it had one chamber empty. Smith stated he last used it in January. The Arsenal expert says it has been fired within a week. It appears the shot which was fired from the road deflected by the framework of a venetian window, the bullet simply grazing Mrs. Cadorini's side. Smith, however, is not under arrest.

THE BURGLARY IN A RANEE'S HOUSE.

Accused Heavily Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 17.

The case wherein Venkatasamy Moodelliar, Lall Singh and Lakshmi Bai are charged, the first two with house-breaking by night and theft of jwellery worth Rs. 2 lakhs, the property of the Dowager Ranee of Pittapore and the third with receiving the stolen property concluded to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who discharged the third accused as the case against her has not been sufficiently proved. His Worship convicted the first and second accused of house-breaking and theft and in view of the audacious nature of the burglary and value of property stolen sentenced the first accused two years' rigorous imprisonment, of which two months was to be solitary confinement, also a fine of Rs. 500, or in default further six months. The second accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was further directed to report his whereabouts to police for two year after release.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified:—

Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Thompson, I.M.S., permanently to Madras Presidency and Lieut. J. Masters and Captain Bally for employment in Military Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. F. I. Harkness I. M. S. to be Civil Surgeon Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. B. J. Gould to be Assistant Secretary, Government of India.

Captain G. F. W. Anson to be Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar Sub-Division.

Captain F. H. Humphreys to be Deputy Comissioner, Bannu.

Captain T. G. M. J. Harris to be Assistant Commissioner Charsadda Sub-Division.

Captain J. W. Little I. M. S., has seven teen months' leave.

Mr. S. F Madden, Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmer, has four months' leave from 4th July.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Volunteer Officer's decoration is conferred upon Captain P. A. Fox, Allahabad Rifles.

It is notified that appointments of Secretariat Superintendents in the Army Department will be gazetted appointments from 1st December last, and Messrs. Bonerjee, Mayer, Debenham and Bose are gazetted accordingly.

The following Majors are to be Lieut-Colonels;—A Dennys, Commandant, 125th Napier's Rifles; J. Farmer, of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department. Hon'ble Captain D. A. Mellor is permitted to retire.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. J. Wilkinson to be Assistant Engineer.

MILITARY FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Annual Committee Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The Annual General Meeting of the Committee of Management, Military Service and Family Pension Fund (British service), was held in Army Department Committee room last week. Surgeon-General Trevor was in the chair. Other members present were: Brigadier-General Hickman, Lieutenant-Colonel Remington, Major C. J. Percival, Major P. G. Twining, Major G. F. Macmunn, Captain W. M. Ogg and Captain H. Clarke and also Major Cumberlege, Honorary Secretary. Only formal business was transacted.

It was decided to adopted the following rule:—

"The Fund and disposition thereof shall be under control and management of a Committee which shall consist of six subscribers, officers resident in Simla, to be elected by all subscribing officers in Simla, and limit of tenure is to be four years.

"The Committee from time to time invest in the name of the President and Honorary Secretary any monies forming part of the fund requiring investment of trust money or shall place the same in deposit in the Bank of Bengal in the name of the President and Honorary Secretary. It was also decided to place the sum of Rs. 15,000 in fixed deposit for twelve months at three and a half per cent. in the Bank of Bengal, Simla."

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 11th June show the rainfall was general, the standing crops are doing well and the prospect of the extra spring crop generally good.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India dated 15th June:

Heavy rain during parts Kanara, Kathiawar, Savantvadi, Kolhapur good parts Ahmedabad, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Rewat, Kantha, moderate parts Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Palanpur, slight parts Thar and Parkar, Breach, Surat, East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Cntch. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation generally in progress. Karif sowing commenced parts Larkana, Gujarat, Konkan, East Khandesh, Poona, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi, Kolhapur. Fodder supply generally adequate except parts Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad. Agricultural stock, sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Kanara, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Karnatak. Irrigation water adequate except parts East Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur, Karnatak. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Karachi, East Khandesh, risen Sukkur, Hyderabad, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 28 to 40, Gujarat 20 to 34, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 12 to 40, Karnatak 34 to 41 per cent. less than normal.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one who has spent some time at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and who has been one of its first Indian Students, may I be allowed to make a few remarks with reference to the letter of Professor Lees Smith, M.P., that appeared in the Indian press a few weeks ago? The work of the Institution needs, of course, no testimonial from me. But I think the personal experience of an Indian student like myself may be of some use to those who may be intending to come over here for the Indian course which begins again next October.

The London School of Economics and Political Science is a college of the University of London preparing students for the LL. B., the B Sc (Econ) and the D. Sc (Econ) degrees of the University; and granting also its own diploma in Commerce. The Indian course is one of the features of the Institution. It is a specially organized course, particularly for Indian students, and is under the immediate direction of the Hon. Mr. Reeves, the Director of the School and Professor Lees Smith. The Council of the School has recently decided to make it permanent, the course starting every year in October and extending to June of the following year. As regards the lecturers on Indian Institutions and conditions, among others I need only mention the names of well-known men like Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the Right Hon. Sayid Ameer Ali, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir Athelstane Baines and Sir Arundel Arundel.

Among other branches of study at the School are economics, theory and history; sociology; public administration, including local and central Government and public finance; political theories; constitutional and commercial law; banking; accounting; business organisation, etc. And among the lecturers on those subjects are well-known authors, and authorities like Dr. Cannan, Professor Hobhouse, Professor Westermarck, Professor Morgon, Professor Foxwell, Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. Mackinder, M. P., Mr. Lowes Dickinson and others.

There are ample facilities for specializing in any one of these subjects, the seminars held in addition to classes ensuring individual care and attention on the part of the Professors. There is also a research department, while the British Library of Polltical Science which is a part of the Institution is perhaps the only library of its kind. The School has its own Students' Union and Parliament; and is as active on its social side as well.

In view of the larger economic and political life opening out in India, it is hard to overestimate the value of a course of training at an institution like the London School of Economics and Political Science, particularly to an Indian student. There is at the present moment considerable talk among our student classes about economic and political growth. But it only remains a talk as long as the essential condition of training remains absent.

May I as one who has had some experience of the only institution that provides such training invite the attention of my fellow students in India, who may be intending to come over here, to the work of the Institution and to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by it?—Yours, etc.,

N. M. MUZUMDAR, B.A., F.R.E.S.

London, June 3.

UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you very kindly allow me through the medium of your columns to inform those who intend competing in the photographic competitions at the forthcoming United Provinces Exhibition to be held in Allahabad in December next that the only fees payable are Rs. 2 for "each entry" in "each class" unless the exhibits are sold when a small commission will be charged by the Committee. The charges made for wall space apply "only" to photographs "not" entered for competition.—Yours, etc.,

F. LUKER,

Honorary Secretary, Photo Salon,
United Provinces Exhibition, Allahabad.
Allahabad, Drummond Road, June 15.

FIELD-MARSHAL Viscount Kitchener called at Marlborough House on May 28 and was received in audience by the King.

LATEST FROM HOME.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The King, who was born on June 3, 1865, keeps to-day his first brithday as Sovereign.

The King's Birthday it to be officially observed on Midsummer Day, June 24.

The King has directed, on the occasion of his brithday, as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, that the title and dignity of a Lady of that Order be conferred upon the Queen.

His Majesty's promotion to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet and his assumption of the rank of Field-Marshal in the Army and of the Colonelcy of several regiments are announced.

The King is expected to send a message to the Commons when Parliament reassembles, indicating his wishes in regard to the Civil List, and this will be followed by the appointment of a select committee.

Queen Alexandra has issued a message of thanks to all those sympathisers who sent wreaths at the funeral of the late King.

Mr. Haldane, after inspecting the West Surrey Cadets at Guildford on May 28, expressed the opinion that if the country decided to raise the numbers of the Territorial Force from 300,000 to 500,000 it could easily do so.

At the ceremony of conferring the freedom of the City of London upon Mr. Roosevelt at the Guildhall on May 31 there was a gathering of some 1,200 persons.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the Guildhall, in which he animadverted on the present conduct of British rule in Egypt, has excited sacirical comment abroad.

A Universal Service Petition is being circulated throughout England praying the King to take steps to establish a system of universal military service whereby all his Majesty's male subjects in the United Kingdom may be trained to bear arms and rendered liable to serve in the United Kingdom so far as may be necessary for the defence of their country.

The Rev. Lionel Ford, Headmaster of Repton School, has been appointed Head Master of Harrow in place of Dr. Wood, who is about to retire.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association that figure targets would be used at the forthcoming Bisley Meeting in competitions and matches at ranges of more than 500 yards.

The question of the reserve of horses for Army use in case of war is rapidly becoming acute. The present position is already one of considerable danger, and will become worse unless the Government take steps to remedy the evil.

Captain Scott's ship, the "Terra Nova," left the West India Docks on June 1 for Portsmouth and Cardiff, whence she will sail for the Antarctic.

Lord Alverstone and the Earl of Desart gave evidence on June 1 before the Royal Commission on Divorce. The Lord Chief Justice expressed strong opposition to the suggestion that inferior courts be empowered to deal with divorce, and also to the cheapening of divorce legislation.

The race for the Derby Stakes was won at Epsom on June 1 by Mr. Fairl's Lemberg, Lord Villiers Greenback running second, Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Charles O'Malley third, and Lord Rosebery's Neil Gow fourth.

A combination of London financiers has, it is stated, been formed for the purpose of regulating the world's cotton supplies and preventing the carrying out of "corners."

A fierce riot has taken place in Newmarket, co. Cork, between rival factions of Nationalists. The police fired on the crowd and a man was killed.

General Louis Botha has succeeded in forming the first Ministry of United South Africa. The inaugural ceremonies in connection with the inception of the Union took place at Pretoria on May 31.

There is much criticism in South Africa of the new Ministry and their first permanent appointments. The whole fabric of the Administration is likely, it is thought, to be constructed on strictly party lines.

The South African Union Government has decided on the release of Dinizulu.

The German Emperor has been obliged to cancel certain of his engagements as a result of inflammation caused by a boil on his right wrist. A lancing operation has been performed and the wound is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Emperor Francis Joseph on May 29 left Buda-Pesth for a state visit to Bosnia which has not received a visit from any of its sovereigns for several hundreds of years.

The Ottoman Grand Vizier has declared in the Chamber that the annexation of Crete by a foreign Power was impossible. Crete would remain Turkish, and if Greece intervened Turkey would have recourse to arms.

The Obituary List of the week includes Major-Gen. W. Carnell, Lieut-Gen. Sir R. W. H. Palmer, and Capt. C. C. de la Poer Beresford.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

National Indian Association.

There was a crowded gathering chiefly of Indian students and residents in England, at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association at the Caxton Hall on May 30. Lord Lamington, the president, was in the chair. He said: The death of King Edward had brought together and united in a common sentiment all the peoples of India, who would ever remember his reign as being marked by the inauguration of important reforms.

Major N. P. Sinha, late of the Indian Medical Service, moved a resolution of sympathy with the Queen Mother, the King and Queen, and the royal family. In the resolution hope was expressed that King George's reign might be especially marked "by the growth of that sympathy and spirit of co-operation and good-will between his Majesty's British and Indian subjects which his Majesty so eloquently urged on the attention of the public on his return from his visit to India." Major Sinha said that Indians, and especially Hindus, looked upon the King as the vicegerent of God Almighty; they believed that their King could do no wrong, and their sense of loss was very profound.

Lady Jehangbir, in seconding the resolution, said that King Edward was greatly beloved in India, and the remembrance of his many kindly acts showing his interest in and sympathy with his Indian subjects added to their sense of loss and deepened their sympathy for the Queen Mother. King Edward's sudden death had touched their inmost hearts, and had brought all loyal subjects closer than ever to the Imperial Crown of England and to the personality of the royal family.

The vote of condolence was unanimously carried.

BAHAISM AND ISLAM.

PROFESSOR Edward G. Browne, professor of Persian at Cambridge, presided, on May 25, over a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, which was addressed by Mr. Bernard Temple on "Persia and the Regeneration of Islam." He said that Europe at the present time was not showing itself regardful of the rise of the new religious movement called "Bahaism" in Persia. Already the number of Bahais in the world was stated to exceed two millions, though the founder of the faith, was still preaching when Mr. Gladstone was preparing to hurl his last thunderbolts at the House of Lords. Converts were being won even outside the Moslem world. Many Parsis had become Bahais, and a more intellectual form of Bahaism had been fruitful in Russia, Germany, France, and England. The number of Bahais in London was appreciable. Smaller circles existed in Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. The United States promised to become a great Western stronghold of Bahaism. Bahaism was made out to be a sort of spiritual Volapuk or Esperanto—a world religion. It was not a religion but a religious movement. It was, in brief, the Protestantism of Islam. It came to inaugurate the reformation of Asia. Its spirit was anti-papal, anti-episcopal and anti-cerical. There had arisen in Islam, thanks to the freshness and fineness of Persian thought, a regenerative influence of almost inealculable energy. He believed that events were shaping in Asia which might end in reconstructing the whole fabric of present-day internationalism and add a chapter to the world's history as dramatic and momentous as any that had been written.

LIEUTENANT C. H. KIRWAN, of the 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, serving with the mounted infantry, was cut to pieces at Harrismith recently through his pony jibbing while crossing a railway line.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations held a special meeting in Manchester on May 27, to receive the result of the ballot of members on the question whether the masters' demand for a reduction of five per cent. in wages should be enforced by a stoppage of the mills if the operatives declined to accept it. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. W. Macara, president of the federation, and after discussion lasting three-quarters of an hour it was decided to send out a circular in the following terms to members of the federation, and also to the operatives' associations:—

"WAGES QUESTION."

"Dear Sir or Sirs,—I am instructed to inform you that firms owing 92 per cent. of the spindles in the federation have sent in affirmative replies to the circular dated May 23, and that firms outside the federation owing one and a quarter million spindles have expressed their willingness to co-operate, while other outside firms owing one and a half million spindles have notified us of their intention to give a definite decision when it is known that the necessary federation percentage has been secured.

"Since the ballot of the members was commenced the whole nation has been profoundly moved and saddened by the unexpected death of his Majesty King Edward the Seventh, and it has been felt that a time of national mourning was peculiarly inappropriate for the commencement of industrial strife. While it would have been difficult on the notification of the death of the late King to have immediately ceased from taking further action seeing that the poll was in progress, and while such action would have been liable to serious misconstruction, your committee, being now fortified by such a satisfactory vote of the members, are of opinion that the time is opportune for giving practical expression to their desire that nothing should be done at the present moment to disturb the continuance of industrial peace. I am therefore directed to notify you that out of respect to the memory of the late King, and being desirous not to cloud the first few months of the reign of his Majesty King George V. by a great industrial struggle, your committee have now decided to refrain from taking further action in the wages question for a period of three months. In coming to this decision your committee feel sure they will have the approval and be voicing the feelings of the members, whose support, now—as in the past—so generously given, they confidently expect to retain; and it is therefore intended when further action is taken to rely on the decisive mandate now given.—I am yours faithfully.

"JOHN SMETHURST, Secretary."

A REPORTED COTTON COMBINATION.

One of the greatest schemes ever yet contemplated in connection with the world's cotton operations has, states the Central News, just been brought to a successful conclusion in London. The idea, it is said, is to establish a huge chain of warehouses on the cotton belt of the United States in which can be stored cotton sufficient to supply the world's demands for twelve months or more and so to remedy the market to a point where its stability is absolutely assured. In this manner it will be possible, it is suggested, to regulate the price of the raw article for approximately eighteen months ahead, and so spell the doom of any future "corners" in cotton. For the successful carrying out of these operations, it is added, a company with a capital of £2,000,000 has just been formed in London. According to the same news agency, the present scheme, if the original plans are carried through, is only the preliminary to an enormous corporation which will possess possibly a capital equal to that of the United States Steel Trust.

A Manchester correspondent, in reference to the above, says:—"Cotton Spinners in Manchester are very sceptical about the latest scheme from across the Atlantic for combining business and philanthropy in dealing with speculation in cotton. They are amused by the suggestion that with a capital of £2,000,000 a company can establish a huge chain of warehouses on the cotton belt of the United States in which can be stored cotton sufficient to meet the world's demands for twelve months or more. The annual value of the American cotton crop is much nearer two than £100,000,000 and the erection of the werehouses which would store this quantity of cotton would cost enormous sums. Manchester spinners incline to the view that, though here may be, and no doubt will be, efforts to manipulate next year's crop, the present venture is associated with the development of a company for the working of a newly patented cotton gin. During the last few years American planters have recognised the wastefulness of the old and slovenly fashion of handling and baling cotton, and have set themselves earnestly to work to effect a remedy. The new gin will play an important part in this undertaking.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting was held at the offices, Gresham House. Col. T. Gracey, who presided, said that the directors were able to pay the usual dividend and bonus, but only by reducing the amount carried forward by 10,000L, as the results of the working for the past half-year had been the worst they had had for many years. Proceeding, he referred to the attitude of the Railway Board in India, and said that the President of the Railway Board was reported to have made the following statement at a meeting of the Viceregal Council in India:—"It will be difficult for the boards of companies to justify to their shareholdere the opposition they have raised to the orders issued by the Railway Board, an opposition which also tends to discourage the investment of capital in Indian railways. They are orders which, while giving companies ample freedom in administrative control, at the same time ensure more economy in working and better control over the expenditure without sacrifice of efficiency. They are orders which should have the entire support of the shareholders, and opposition to them can only be explained by the boards of companies having views regarding sound and economical management very different from those commonly accepted by well-managed railway companies." That, the Chairman said, was a very severe statement, and it was a totally unwarranted and undeserved attack on the company's management of its business. As director of an Indian railway they kept a very close watch upon what other railways in India were doing, and while endeavouring to avoid faults and fads they were always ready to adopt anything new which made for true economy or real efficiency. He contended that they had nothing to learn in respect to economical and efficient management from the State railways, which enjoyed the direct supervision of the Railway Board, and were entirely under the control and management of that body. The directors not did think that the company's contracts with the Government provided that the Railway Board had the right to take all real power out of the hands of the directors and they certainly expected to be consulted before great changes were ordered. They had, therefore, referred the whole question to the Secretary of State for India and awaited his decision. The report was adopted. Special resolutions were afterwards passed sanctioning the conversion into stock of the issue of 80,000 second preference shares when fully paid up and approving arrangements with the Secretary of State for the construction and working of certain extensions of the railway.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL MISSION from Turkey has been travelling through all the principal towns of Northern Italy since the beginning of May. It consists of 121 persons in all, among whom are 15 Turkish Officers, headed by Nessib Bey, who commands the Cavalry Division in Salonika, a large number of officials, and a number of private individuals, for the most part bankers and merchants. Its ostensible object is the inspection of military, agricultural, industrial, and mercantile progress in Italy, for the purpose of introducing reforms in Turkey. The Mission has visited most of the leading industrial enterprises in North Italy and has been received with cordial hospitality in every town. It is noticeable that most of the members of the Mission come from Salonika, that all are active members of the Young

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph left Buda Pesth on May 29 with a large suite for Bosnia. The public entry of the Emperor and King into Serajevo on the 30th is the ceremonial completion of the annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the announcement of which startled Europe more than eighteen months ago. The scene, as described by a Vienna correspondent in his telegram from the Bosnian capital, was worthy of the historic significance of the occasion. The monarch was attended by a distinguished suite, including the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers and the joint Ministers for Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance, the last named of whom is the chief administrator of the two provinces. He received the homage of the ecclesiastical heads of the three great sections, Orthodox, Catholic, and Mussulman, into which the population is divided and associated with them were the representatives of the Protestant and Jewish communities. He was welcomed in the name of the municipality by the Mussulman Burgomaster and Orthodox and Catholic, Vice-Burgomasters, and the reception given by the unofficial population to their venerable ruler was both hearty and spontaneous. The correspondent notes as a significant fact that the pleasure which was obviously felt by all sections was most marked among the Mussulmans. That the aged monarch will not be unduly fatigued by his progress through the two provinces will be the wish of all. It is natural that the Emperor should have wished to visit the territories over which he has now become the acknowledged sovereign; and he would doubtless have made the journey years ago had it not been for the possibility of receiving on his arrival greetings transmitted by that sardonic humorist Abdul Hamid, then the titular sovereign. The imperial visit remarks, a contemporary, inevitably recalls memories, still vivid, of the manner in which the annexation was accomplished. But the soreness created by the dramatic disclosure contained in the Rescript of Oct. 7, 1908, has to a great extent disappeared. The resumption of normal relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia early in the present year closed an episode which for a time seriously threatened the peace of the Near East and of Europe.

The Emperor was occupied on May 31 in Serajevo with a heavy round of ceremonial duties. In the morning he received deputations, and in the afternoon made State visits to the places of worship of the different religious communities. The ceremony at the Mahomedan mosque is described as having been particularly beautiful and impressive.

On June 1 the Emperor reviewed the garrison and witnessed a demonstration of school children at Serajevo. An amnesty for more than 200 condemned prisoners has been proclaimed.

The Austrian Finance Minister, speaking on May 31, in the Finance Committee of the Reichsrath, gave particulars of the amounts required for military and naval purposes. The cost of Dreadnoughts is placed at £12,500,000, and £833,000 annually will be required for new ships to take the place of those which become antiquated.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William is suffering from a boil on the right arm near the wrist and is obliged to rest his hand in consequence. His Majesty's general health is reported to be excellent but in order to avoid any danger of blood-poisoning the swelling has been lanced.

The Emperor being obliged to rest his hand has signed a rescript charging the Crown Prince with the signature in his stead of "those documents which I shall cause to be presented to your Imperial and Royal Highness for this purpose."

What proved to be a very harmless "outrage" was perpetrated on the Crown Prince as he was returning to the Palace from the parade ground. His Imperial Highness was riding beside the King of the Belgians and was crossing the Lustgarten in front the Palace when a man suddenly stepped out of the crowd, and shouting "That's a bomb," threw a tin canister down in front of the Prince's horse. There was a moment's terrible consternation for everybody expected an explosion, but fortunately nothing happened and the Crown Prince rode on. The tin was at once picked up, and on being opened was found to contain nothing more dangerous than preserved kidney beans. The man who committed the outrage is a Jew named Abraham Rierweiss, is stated to be of Russian nationality and keeps a small fancy goods shop in the street near the Palace. He is notoriously weak-minded, and will be sent by the police to a lunatic asylum. The Crown Prince received a great ovation as he left the Royal Palace for his own, and the crowd in the Unter den Linde was so dense and excited that the police could not keep the way clear for the carriage. The Crown Prince good humouredly stepped out of his victoria and made his way on foot and alone through the people, who cheered him vociferously until he reached the side door of the Palace, and renewed the cheering when he appeared on the balcony with the Crown Princess.

The Bill for the amendment of the Prussian franchise, which returned from the Upper to the Lower House of the Diet on May 27, was withdrawn by the Minister President, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, in the name of the Prussian Government at night. A Berlin correspondent says that this withdrawal is due to the fact that the Government's attempts to throw off the "Blue-Black" yoke and to bring together the Conservatives and National Liberals have failed, and the Government does not care enough about the Bill to accept it from the Centre and Conservatives alone.

It is stated that the Emperor William was well enough to go for a walk in the park at Potsdam yesterday morning and that it is hoped that he will be able to dispense in a few days with the bandage on his right hand.

In view of the all-round increase in the cost of living the Prussian Government is understood to be about to present to the Diet a Bill increasing the King's Civil List which amounts at present to £785,965 a year, by £159,000 or £200,000.

GERMAN AND ITALY.

The Italian Press notes with satisfaction the cordial reception given to the Marquis di San Giuliano in Berlin, which shows that the relations between Italy and Germany are more than ever friendly and settled upon a secure and peaceful basis. The "Popolo Romano" calls especial attention to the kindly courtesy shown to the Italian Minister by the German Emperor, who, in spite of his painful indisposition, insisted upon personally receiving him and holding a long confidential conversation. These manifestations of German friendliness, says the "Popolo Romano," are fresh proof of the excellent impressions carried away by the Imperial Chancellor. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, after the meetings in Rome and Florence.

The Marquis di San Giuliano is being entertained at the usual round of official banquets, but a statement regarding the upshot of the various conversation in which he is taking part is apparently being withheld until the close of his visit to Berlin. The Emperor William has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle upon the Marquis di San Giuliano and upon Signor Pansa, the Italian Ambassador in Berlin.

A semi-official "communique" issued in Berlin says that the exchange of views between the Imperial Chancellor and the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs has strengthened the determination of the two allied Governments, in accord with the Cabinet of Vienna, to continue to give effect to the principles directed towards the maintenance of peace upon which the policy of the Powers of the Triple Alliance is based.

FRANCE.

The Parliamentary Session opened on June 1. After a speech from M. Louis Passy, the "Father" of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Brisson was elected provincial President.

The most important measure which the Government will lay before the new Chamber will be a Bill for electoral reform. A Bill defining and regulating the position of State employees will also be submitted.

The annual demonstration of the Socialists in commemoration of the "Semaine sanglante"—May 21-28, 1871—took place on May 29 at the Cemetery of Pere Lachaise and at the famous Mur des Federes, where the Communards made its last stand. Elaborate precautions were taken by the demonstrators to preserve due order and by the police to prevent any infringement of the law.

SWITZERLAND.

The British and French Consuls at Zurich on May 26 demanded from the Zurich Municipality an explanation of the arrest and ill-treatment of one British and three French students. The arrests took place at the Corso Theatre, where a number of students of all nationalities had gathered in order to prevent eight German actresses from singing a song reflecting on the honour of France. The Swiss Press unanimously condemns the brutality of the Zurich police. After twenty-four hours' imprisonment the four students were released on bail. It is noteworthy that several Swiss students who were also arrested at the theatre were promptly discharged. An inquiry has been opened. The German proprietor of the theatre is blamed for insisting that the objectionable song should be sung.

HOLLAND.

An historical procession representing the House of Orange was held on May 30 in Amsterdam in honour of the royal visit to the city. The Queen, the Queen-Mother, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Juliana watched the proceedings from a balcony of the Palace.

The Arbitration Tribunal appointed to deal with the fisheries dispute between Great Britain and the United States held its opening sitting at the Hague on June 1, when the inaugural speech was delivered by Professor Lammasch. The first business sitting will be held on Monday, June 6.

ITALY.

The monument to Liberty erected at Palermo in commemoration of the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Italy in 1860 was unveiled on May 27 in the presence of the King and Queen, the representatives of the Senate and the Chamber, numerous Garibaldians who took part in the expedition of the Thousand, and 100,000 delegates from various institutions and associations.

The King and Queen of Italy received at Palermo on May 28, 105 survivors of Garibaldi's expedition of the Thousand in 1860.

The Pope has addressed a long Encyclical Letter to the Roman Catholic clergy recalling the memory of Saint Charles Borromeo, the third centenary of whose canonisation occurs on Nov. 1 next. His Holiness reviews the work of Borromeo, the great champion of Catholic reform, as opposed to the Protestant reform of Luther.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

THE PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS.

Teheran, May 27 (Reuter).—An unexampled scene of excitement occurred yesterday evening in the Mejliss in connection with the suppression of certain newspapers. Several deputies denounced what they described as the Government's illegal action. A mullah who endeavoured to justify the Ministry merely intensified the clamour by his remarks.

Teheran, May 30.—A telegram was received here yesterday evening from Zinjan, in the province of Khamseh, announcing that the town had been attacked by Reactionaries under Darab Mirza, who gave himself out as an artillery officer of the Russian force now occupying Kazvin. The Persian Government has made strong representations to the Russian Minister here, who, it is understood, suggested the despatch of thirty Russian Cossacks from Kazvin to arrest Darab Mirza. As, however, objection is entertained to Russian forces moving about the country it will probably be suggested that Darab Mirza should be disowned by the Russians with a view to enabling the Persian authorities to deal with the situation. Inquiries have elicited the information that the Government believes that several Reactionary plots are afoot. The assassination on Saturday last of the Reactionary Emin-el-Mulk, Minister of Telegraphs, under the ex-Shah, which was at first regarded as an ordinary murder, is now believed to have had a political significance. Emin-el-Mulk is credited with the intention of suborning the Bakhtiaris, whom he was in the habit of entertaining lavishly.

St. Petersburg, May 31 ("Times").—A deplorable impression has been caused here by the news that Darab Mirza, lately an officer in the Russian service, has raised the standard of revolt against the Persian Government and is recruiting an army for the deposed Shah. According to official information the rebel Persian Prince retained his Persian nationality while serving in the Russian Army. This fact diminishes the moral responsibility of Russia for his disloyal behaviour, and at the same time raises a nice question as to who should undertake his capture and punishment. Darab Mirza commanded a sotnia of the Labinsky Regt., which forms part of the Kazvin detachment. A month ago he applied for leave, which was granted. Shortly after his departure from Kazvin a letter was received from him in which he resigned his commission, but the motive of his resignation was unknown to the authorities until a few days ago, when it was learned that he was raising a force at Zinjan, near Kazvin, on the Tabriz-Teheran road, with the abovementioned purpose, and his name was immediately struck off the Russian Army List.

Teheran, May 31.—The Russian Minister, fearing the Darab Mirza might cause mischief through association with the Reactionaries has given instructions that sixty Cossacks shall bring him back to Zinjan. It is to be hoped that the recurrence of such adventures will be made impossible by the withdrawal at an early date of the Russian occupying force.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on May 31:—I understand that the Persian Government, having lost hope of obtaining a loan from Germany, has resumed pourparlers with Great Britain and Russia. The invitation given to several French financial advisers is regarded as symptomatic of Persian acceptance of the principle of control.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

A Constantinople telegram is published in Berlin stating that the Porte has entered into negotiations with British capitalists to build a railway from Bassorah to the north shore of the Persian Gulf, whereby the Baghdad Railway will be permanently headed off from the Gulf.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on May 29.—The German demands in Persia have not been taken too seriously here, as they were regarded solely as a mere attempt to establish vested interests with a view to the subsequent exercise of political influence through Persia upon the Anglo-Russian "entente." It was thought that the object in view was so manifest that Great Britain and Russia would interpose their legitimate veto at the outset upon any such enterprise. It is now suggested, however, that the efforts of the Deutsche Bank at Teheran have been directed to obtaining a concession for a railway from Teheran to Khanikin, which would mean the preliminary of an attempt to link up the Baghdad Railway with the Persian capital.

In the "Echo de Paris" M. Andre Mevil states that some arrangement seems probable in the near future and that an arrangement is desired in London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Berlin. Any attempt to alter the Asiatic status quo by an extensiou of German projects would render it necessary for Great Britain and France to find means to counteract these efforts. There is fresh talk of a British line from Baghdad to Basra, and also of a concession to connect the French Beirut-Aleppo line with Baghdad, via the Euphrates Valley. In any case it does not seem probable that by raising claims in Persia which have no real basis Germany will be able to be obtain that financial co-operation of England and France which she so earnestly desires for the German Baghdad Railway.

From the 4th to the 10th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 257 Hindus, 55 Mahomedans and others 3 died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 334. The death-rate was 34·0 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·7. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox, 2; fevers, 95; bowel complaints, 59; and other causes, 178.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

MR. ROLLS' RECORD FLIGHT.

Dover to Calais and Back.

Dover, June 2.

After his protracted period of waiting at Dover, the Hon. C. S. Rolls was favoured to-day with ideal weather for his cross-Channel flight.

This evening, at half-past five, the wind had dropped almost to a calm, and the French cliffs east of Calais were to be seen standing out vividly. Mr. Rolls took immediate advantage of the chance, and his Wright biplane was taken to the starting point, whilst a fast motor went into Dover to order out the tugs which were to take up positions in the Channel in case of accident. Mr. Rolls arranged to start at half-past six, and almost to the second he entered the seat of his machine. He was not wearing his ordinary flying dress, but had donned blue overalls for the flight. There was a large crowd of spectators at the starting point, and as the machine went down the gliding rail and rose into the air in splendid style, the watchers gave Mr. Rolls a rousing cheer.

He made one big sweep towards Dover Castle, then along the cliffs back to the Duke of York's School, and, coming directly out over the Channel, set the biplane at a height of about 600 feet. Still gradually ascending he passed over the southern break-water, a distance of a mile from the edge of the cliffs. He was then flying at a height of 800 feet and increasing his speed the whole time. This was at 6.35 and allowing for the distance travelled in circles overland he had covered three miles in five minutes. After reaching 800 feet he maintained this height splendidly, for many miles the biplane running with wonderful smoothness and great velocity. The seamen on the tugfrom which one was watching him judged that he was travelling at quite forty miles an hour. The sky was remarkably clear and the breeze apparently light westerly, but in the higher atmosphere where Mr. Rolls was flying it was evidently a good deal stronger, as, despite the pace at which he was flying and the fact that the biplane was being steered head on to the French cliffs, the after-part of the machine was being carried around by the force of the wind.

At 6.43 it was judged from the tug that Mr. Rolls had completed half the flight. He had by this time risen still higher, and was flying at a height of quite 900 feet, still clearly through the air in the same steady fashion and affording a most picturesque sight. Right throughout the voyage Mr. Rolls had been steadily making towards the Calais cliffs, the Channel thus being crossed on a slant of several miles from his starting point. When half over Mr. Rolls was heading directly for Barraques, whence M. Blériot and M. de Lesseps started on their successful flights to Dover. This was at 6-45 but the aeroplane continued to make a course carving somewhat to the west and still travelling at a tremendous pace. The actual destination then appeared to be the slopes east of Cape Blanc Nez which looked as if they would afford a temptingly easy landing the vivid green turf standing out in bright relief to the white face of the great chalk cliff which looked almost like porcelain.

There was a very anxious moment at 6.48, when the aviator, who had been closing in on the French coast in a splendid curve, giving the greatest hope of success, was suddenly noticed to be dropping. He came down a hundred feet or more, and those who had witnessed Mr. Latham's misfortune when he dropped into the sea a mile or two off Dover were afraid that they were going to see a similar mishap. But it was not so. Mr. Rolls' machine gradually planed up again until it regained the original height.

A GREATER TRIUMPH.

At 6-55 he was in a direct line for the Channel Runnel works at Sangatte, where Mr. Hubert Latham started his Channel attempts. Mr. Rolls was still flying beautifully, but there was a haze along the French coast-line, and when he actually passed over the land near Sangatte, it was impossible to time from the tug, though it was certain that he had succeeded, and all hearts were high with jubilant excitement.

A still greater sensation was in waiting. The Channel, all remembered, had been twice previously crossed by French aviators and Mr. Rolls' exploit had so far only differed from theirs in the fact of his having traversed the route in the opposite direction. Mr. Rolls, however, had decided that if there was the least chance he would make the much talked of double Channel journey which M. de Lesseps had begun on the previous day. This was done, but owing to the lateness of the hour, it was hardly anticipated that he would attempt the return flight. What was the surprise of everyone, therefore, to find the biplane again in view, and this time, the journey to France accomplished, heading for England. With all speed the tugs turned round and again prepared to follow. Meanwhile the news was spread. Dover after 7 30 that an intimation had been received from France that Mr. Rolls was making the return flight.

The sea-front, piers, and cliffs of Dover were thronged with people in the most intense state of excitement, the great number who had witnessed the outward flight having been since joined by thousands of others; for the report of the great feat had spread about the town like wildfire. It was not long before ocular evidence of the aviator's pluck was obtained. At 7-40, with the help of powerful glasses, the biplane was made out returning at about the same height as on the outward journey, and at the same rattling pace, whilst the Dover tugs, Lady Curzon and Guat, in attendance on the aviator, were coming along at all the speed at which it was possible for their engines to drive them, belching out streams of black smoke from their funnels, but hopelessly outclassed in speed by the biplane.

From quite a small object the aeroplane quickly assessed larger dimension as it raced through the air with remarkable stability, driven by a man who must have nerves of steel. When the biplane was over the Dover lightship, about two and a-half miles from the shore, the Channel steamers, steam yachts, and every vessel in the harbour set up a piercing din with triumphant shrieks from their sirens, and the thousands of people on the sea-front roared out full-throated cheers, repeated again and again, whilst hats were enthusiastically waved and ladies' handkerchiefs fluttered.

DOVER EXHILARATED.

The scene of excitement that occurred would have amazed an onlooker ignorant of the cause. There came a moment of surprise when it was seen that after Mr. Rolls had passed the lightship he was shaping his course well to the westward of his aeroplane shed on the eastern cliffs and speeding across the harbour. His object was not at first apparent, and it looked as if his intention was to fly over the town. Then, when close over the promenade pier, he made a splendid sweep around in the direction of the castle, and the public got their first intimation that still another feature was to be added to this superb feat by the airman circling the castle as his French rivals had spoken—but only spoken—of doing. Directly it dawned upon the thousands of people who were watching the flight that Mr. Rolls intended to carry out this manœuvre, another great roar of cheering broke out, and the shrieks from the sirens of the shipping were again let loose. The sounds of enthusiasm must have reached the aviator, now almost 300 feet up, but through the glasses he could be seen in almost statuesque position working his leavers as if he himself were a part of the machine.

Gradually decreasing the height at which he was flying and slightly reducing the speed, Mr. Rolls circled above the cliff towers of Dover Castle and then made a beautifully-judge encircling movement of the ancient Norman Keep. Crowds of soldiers could be seen waving the airman's course and enthusiastically waving their caps. The circuit of the castle accomplished, Mr. Rolls turned the head of his machine into the North Fall Meadows behind the castle. That he had the biplane under the most perfect control was shown by an incident in the meadow. Mr. Rolls drove his aeroplane in a line directly over the monument which was erected by the Aero Club to commemorate the first cross-Channel flight last year by Louis Blériot. From that point he flew across the eastern cliffe to North Fall Down, some three miles eastward, where he has his aeroplane shed. So unexpected had been the return flight, that there were only two persons on the ground at the time of his descent.

LIEUT. DUNNE'S AEROPLANE.

An important flight has been made at Sheppey by Lieut. Dunne on the biplane of his own design Lieut. Dunne rose from the ground after covering only forty yards and ascended to a height of sixty yards. He then let go his grasp of the control levers and abandoned the machine to the air. It continued to fly perfectly, steadily, slightly rising all the time until a distance of two and a half miles had been covered, when Lieut. Dunne brought the machine to earth.

Lieut. Dunne has been working for many years on the problem of designing an aeroplane of automatic stability. The present machine, a biplane of unique design, is the result of his investigations. The planes are V shaped in the direction of flight. There is no tail, no rudders, no balancing planes, control being entirely obtained by two small flags at the rear extremities of the upper plane. The aeroplane is driven by a 50 h. p. Green motor, weighs 1,700 lb., and has a supporting surface of only 560 square feet.

GREAT FLIGHT IN AMERICA.

It is announced from New York that Mr. Curtiss, the American airman, has won a prize of £2,000 offered by the "New York World," by flying from Albany to Governor's Island, New York, a distance of about 150 miles. The actual time he took for the journey is given as 2 hours 45 minutes, but this, adds Reuter, is not official. The flight was made in superb weather. Mr. Curtiss made one descent for gasoline. After completing his official performance, says the "Daily Telegraph," the airman ascended once again, and followed the course of the Hudson until he reached Governor's Island, New York Bay, where he finally alighted none the worse for his prolonged effort. He did not fly over the skyscrapers of New York City, but he occasionally attained an altitude of 1,000 feet above the noble Hudson River, and gave many thousands of New Yorkers and New Jerseyites their first chance to witness an aeroplane in full flight. He scored above ocean liners, including the Cunard's Mauretania whose officers sounded a shrill blast on their siren by way of reward and encouragement.

AN OLD TORPEDO.

While trawling in the Solent a Portsmouth fisherman found an old torpedo, which is believed to have been lost from the ironclad vessel "Glatton" about thirty years ago. The "Glatton" was the first warship fitted with discharging tubes, and the recovered torpedo is one of the earliest pattern introduced in the service. The weapon, although so long submerged, is in a remarkable state of preservation, the propelling machinery being in good condition, and when it was found there was 50 lb. air pressure per square inch still in the air chamber. The torpedo was taken to the Vernon Torpedo School, where it excited much interest.

FRENCH SUBMARINE DISASTER.

The attempts which have been made to raise the French submarine "Pluviose," which sank off Calais which her crew of twenty-six men on Thursday, May 26, after being in collision with a French steamer, have been unsuccessful so far. The salvage operations are being superintended by the French Minister of Marine, who is also inquiring into the circumstances in which the disaster took place. The work of the divers who whent down to fix hawsers to the rings with which the submarine had been fitted for use in such emergencies, had been greatly impeded by the strong tides and by the difference of 20 feet between high and low water.

Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere, in his report to the Prime Minister, M. Briand, says that the steam pasket "Pas de Calais" was steaming at eighteen knots when she ran into the "Pluviose," which was coming up to the surface after completing submarine exercises. The periscope of the "Pluviose" was sighted at a distance of twenty-five yards, and the steamer's engines were put full speed astern, but it was too late to prevent a collision, and the bows of the "Pas de Calais" struck the forepart of the "Pluviose" with a force which makes it probable that her plates were stove in and that she began immediately to fill. Before sinking the submarine drifted along the starboard side of the steamer, the hull of which was damaged for a considerable distance as well as the bow. The captain of the "Pas de Calais" lowered boat at once and did all in his power to avert the final disaster. One of the lookout men in the "Pas de Calais," who was questioned by Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere as to what he had seen, said that he suddenly saw what looked like a "long rod" rising out of the water about twenty-five yards ahead of the steamer and he thought that it was a marked buoy. The Minister asked the man whether he knew what the periscope was and received a negative reply. Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere said, "That shows that submarines don't spend their time in attacking passenger steamers; otherwise these men would know a periscope when they saw one."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.— June 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col S F Bayley, I A, B
Lieut Col C R M Green, I M S, B
Lieut Col R E S Taylor, I A, B
Major R T Crichton, I A, B
Capt H K W Bruce, I A, B
Capt G Hynes, I S M D, B
Capt H R N Pritchard, B
Capt D McCay, I M S, B
Mr R Born, B Cov
Mr H V Cobb, C I E, B Cov
Mr C J Hallifax, B Cov
Mr C H S Kendall, B Cov
Mr H Bomford, B Cov
Mr L T Harris, B Cov
Mr E W Collin, B Cov
Mr J M Clay, B Cov
Mr F Wyndham, C I E, B Cov
Mr O S Parsons, B Cov
Mr W L R Prentice, B Cov
Sir H A Stuart, K C V O, C S I, B Cov
Mr F W Murphy, B Cov
Mr J F Sale, B Cov
Mr P D Kirkham, B
Mr A T Houldcroft, B
Mr V T Jamson, B
Mr H G Graves, B
Mr W S Brenner, B
Mr F W Ricke, B
Mr J C Farmer, B
Mr R H S Hutchinson, B
Mr A F L H Harrison, B
Mr I H Burkill, B
Mr C J Knowles, B
Mr C S Challenor, B
Mr E Gibbons, B
Mr W J A Bird, B
Mr A A Woodhouse, B
Mr F W F Noel Paton, B
Mr D M Straight, B
Mr G L Thomson, B
Mr W J Summers, B
Mr J McDermott, B
Mr S F Madden, B
Mr J G Smith, B
Capt W H Tucker, I M S, M
Mr J P Bedford, M Cov

Mr J R Atkinson, M B
Mr J A Yates, M B
Mr J E Young, M
Capt E C G Maddock, I M S, Bo
Mr G M Baker, Bo Cov
Mr R L Sale, Bo Cov
Mr J Nissim, Bo Cov
Mr E F Green, Bo
Major Gen H M P Hawkes, C B, C S I
Major Gen R B Watkis
Major Gen H Bower, Assam Bde
Col H Tempier, 25 Cav
Lieut Col R E S Taylor, I A
Lieut Col W E Banbury, 48 Erinpura R
Lieut Col F H B Commeline, 2 Lrs
Major F P Rundle, R E
Major F de B Young, 32 Lrs
Major A H Cunningham, R E
Major E S Harle, 14 Sikhs, adjt, Kola Goldfields Vols
Major G W Evans, R E
Capt G Hynes, I S M D
Capt J W J Alves, 93 Inf
Capt H W Martin, 59 Sind Rifles
Capt A F Stewart, 116 Mah
Capt A O Sutherland, 22 Punj
Capt R J Clarke, 8 Raj
Capt W D B Conran, R E
Capt L P Collins, 4 G R
Capt H S Elliot, 8 T C
Capt R Stacey, 92 Punj
Capt A H Watts, 9 T C
Capt H G S Webb, I M S
Lieut B S Stone, 26 Punj
Lieut C V Martin, 29 Lrs
Lieut D Sandeman, Q O Corps of Guides
Lieut D O'C Murphy, I S M D
Lieut C C Walker, 28 Cav
Lieut C R Lloyd, S T C
Engineer A Macdonald, R I M
Senior Nursing Sister Miss H J Reynolds, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt F F Hunter, I A, B, 3 mo 10 days
Mr A E Howlett, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J Haynes, B, 3 mo M C
Mr R E Marsden, B, 4 days' M C
Mr A A Carnegie, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W C Gow, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W C Gow, B, 3 mo M C
Mr F L O'Donoghue, B, 3 mo M C
Mr L H Yates, B, 3 mo 13 days
Mr F du P Oldfield, M Cov, 4 mo 3 days

Mr R Knight, Bo Cov, 2 mo 21 days
Mr J Nissim, Bo Cov, 1 day
Major R St C Battine, 21 Cav, 3 days
Capt H E Henderson, R A, Burma Mil Police, 4 mo M C
Capt V P B Williams, 4 Cav, pending further orders
Capt F L S Brett, 1-7 G R, 3 days
Capt W T McCowen, I M S, to Oct 20, 1910
Lieut A I Dawes, 80 Inf, 3 mo M C
Lieut W H Clarke, 5 Cav, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H B W Garrick, B
Mr H W S Smith, B
Mr R E Marsden, B

Capt J J Robb, I M S, M
Capt H W F Ricketts, 93 Burma Inf

On Friday, the 27th May, the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Rear Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, the Controller of the Navy, and Rear Admiral John E. Bearcroft visited the works of Messrs. Yarrow of Glasgow. They inspected the special machines and appliances for the construction of the vessels which the firm specialize in, namely, torpedo boats, destroyers and vessels of exceptionally shallow draught. After leaving the works the party proceeded to the Rothesay Docks where, by the courtesy of Captain Lesea, they inspected the Brazilian destroyer "Santa Catharina," which has lately been handed over to the Authorities by Messrs. Yarrow, and which is now awaiting the arrival of the crew before proceeding to Brazil.

THE POWERS AND CRETE:

Turkish Statement.

According to telegrams from Canea published in the Athens Press the Cretan Government has sent to the Consuls of the Protecting Powers a Note in reply to that sent by the Consuls on Feb. 12, with reference to the non-participation of the Cretan Deputies in the Greek Assembly.

The Cretan Executive Committee mentions the fact that the maintenance of order and the security of the Mussulman population were entrusted to the energy and loyalty of the constituted authorities at the time of the withdrawal of the international troops from the island. The Executive Committee cites the sincere efforts and the activity displayed in fulfilling this task. In order to succeed in that object it did not, it says, fail to keep before the eyes of the Cretan people the value of the benevolent initiative promised by the Powers in their declaration of Oct. 28, 1908. The Committee thinks it has a right to say to-day that it has responded loyally to the expectations of the Powers, and consequently it requests the Governments of the Protecting Powers, in the interest of order and peace, not to deprive it of their moral support. However, for reasons which the Committee does not understand, the Protesting Powers have not thought the moment yet opportune, the Note says, to approach the discussion of the settlement of the Cretan question, and this renders the task of the Committee very difficult, for the abnormal situation in which Crete has been placed for a year and a half cannot be prolonged indefinitely. The Note goes on to say that the history of recent years sufficiently proves that Crete cannot live without Greek institutions, that the national attraction to the Mother Country is such that any Government other than a Hellenic one is bound to sink under the weight of unpopularity, public disaffection, and lack of authority, and that no other can offer to Crete the indispensable guarantees of duration and security of which she is so much in need. The status quo, as it has been applied since Oct. 20 1908, constitutes one more step towards the realisation of Cretan aspirations by means of the benevolence of the Protecting Powers and sheltered from any foreign intervention. After the application of such a "regime" for nearly two years the Executive Committee does not doubt that the Protecting Powers with their keen sense of equity and their goodwill, which the Cretan people has done nothing to lose, will not delay to bring about the only solution which will meet the case—namely, union with Greece—thus crowning the work of the Powers, for which Crete is everlastingly grateful to them. A long historical memoir accompanies the Note.

Speaking in the Turkish Chambar of Deputies the Grand Vizier said that the Cretan question concerned Turkey and the four Powers, not Greece and Crete. If Greece were so imprudent as to speak of Crete, Turkey would be forced to declare war.

STATEMENT BY RIFAAT PASHA.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rifaat Pasha, who is now in Paris, has made an important statement on the Cretan question to the representative of the "Temps." Rifaat Pasha, who had manifestly in his mind the latest note of the Cretan Provisional Government to the Powers, said:—

"The manifestations of the Cretans whatever their character, cannot effect any change in the legal situation which Turkey desires to have formally recognised. What we ask, what we have always asked, is that the status quo established once for all be defined and respected; that, while securing for Crete an autonomy which we have always accepted, the Powers should at the same time secure the maintenance of Ottoman sovereignty which they have always guaranteed. I knew that the question is not an easy one, and I shall be very careful not to say anything that might complicate the task of the protecting Powers. Indeed, after the conversations which I have had the pleasure of conducting with M. Pichon I can entertain no doubt on his desire to settle the Cretan affair in accordance with legal right and equity.

"At the same time, in view of the fact that the Cretans are once more drawing attention to the illegal situation which they have created, I think it my duty to declare that the Ottoman Government will not abandon any of the moderate conditions which it has repeatedly formulated. Even if it wanted to do so it could not. I do not know whether the character of the Cretan problem is adequately realised by the European public. This is not a foreign question for Turkey, it is a national question, a home question, and the Government—any Government—must treat it in conformity with national aspirations. What is offered to the Cretans is no trifle. Autonomy under Turkish sovereignty with a status defined by the protecting Powers exempts Crete from the considerable burdens which, from the fiscal and military points of view, she would have to bear if she were untied with Greece. This autonomy, by virtue of the customs facilities which it secures for her in Turkey, will enable her to develop a trade which is already considerable. There is, therefore, no argument based upon the circumstances of the case which militates against the legal arguments. Both the facts of the case and the law are favourable to our contention. I have already had an opportunity of explaining my views to Parliament, and I shall have another opportunity on my return home. There must be no room for any doubt in the Constantinople with regard to the intentions of the Powers.

"I am glad to have had the opportunity of personally expounding the Turkish point of view to Sir Edward Grey and M. Pichon. The French Government, which is making praiseworthy efforts to solve the problem in a satisfactory fashion, knows the sentiments which my country entertains towards it. The visit of the Prince Imperial to Paris, of which his Highness has in every regard carried away excellent recollections, can only draw closer the traditional ties between France and Turkey."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

The Home in Cromwell Road.

The Secretary of State for India is now in a position to complete the programme he adopted on the recommendation of a committee which sat three years ago to consider the best means of promoting the welfare of Indian students in England. The final stage of the programme take the form of supplementing the work of existing Indian unofficial societies in London by renting, at the cost of Indian revenues a house wherein to lodge them, as well as the Educational Bureau established in the spring of last year at the India Office under the zealous charge of Mr. T. W. Arnold, the educational adviser. The choice has fallen upon 21 Cromwell Road, a detached corner house opposite the Natural History Museum. Provision will be made on the ground and first floors for dining, recreation, and reading rooms. A badminton court and a billiard room will be provided for both English and Indian members. On the first floor there is a large well-lighted room which was originally designed, is is understood, for private theatricals, and which will do away with the present necessity of hiring halls for social and other gatherings connected with the Indians here. On either the first or second floor will be accommodated the offices and information bureau of the educational adviser. The upper storey will be given over to temporary bedroom accommodation for new arrivals from India, until quarters can be obtained elsewhere suited to their individual means and tastes. Some of the larger bedrooms can readily be partitioned and it is expected that there will be accommodation for at least a score of young men at a time, and also, possibly, for one or two Indian gentlemen of position paying brief visits to London.

It is hoped that the scheme will be in full working order by the autumn, when the steam of newcomers is at its height. In the summer months, when new-comers are few, the rooms will be available, it is anticipated, for men from Oxford or Cambridge, or other academic centres, brought to London for the Civil Service, the Bar, or other examinations. Many young Indians live in the western suburbs, and the house is nearer their homes than Westminster, or than the eastern end of Piccadilly, where the Northbrook rooms have hitherto been situated.

Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, one of the new Commissioners under Mr. Lloyd-George's Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, who only lately retired from the post of Inspector-General of Forests has been persuaded to commit some of his hunting and other experiences to paper, and these will be issued in a finally illustrated volume by Mr. Edward Arnold.

"THE BLACK DERBY."

Epsom in Mourning.

The Derby of 1910 will go down to posterity as the "Black Derby," for on account of the general mourning there was not a vestige of colour to be seen on any of the stands or in the private enclosures. In the private boxes and on the grand stand there was tier upon tier of black dresses and coats; for every woman was in the deepest mourning, unrelieved even by a white scarf, ruffle, or feathers, while the majority of the men wore black coats with black ties and black silk hats with mourning bands. The effect was most depressing, and the crowd on the other side of the course was infected by the general air of gloom, for there was hardly any of the noise that one generally associates with a Derby crowd.

Although the sun shone brightly and tempted many to make the journey to Epsom by road, the attendance was many thousands smaller than it has been for years past.

Lord Rosebery, with his two sons, Lord Dalmeny and the Hon. Neil Primrose, M.P., and Lord Cadogan, watched the chief race from his private box, while Mr. Fairie was in the members' enclosure together with many other owners, including Sir Edgar Vincent, Lord Villiers, Mr. Leopold Rothschild, Sir Peter Walker, Sir William Bass, and Lord Savile.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lord Cholmondeley, Lord and Lady Derby, Lord and Lady Coventry, Lady Essex, Lord Harewood, Lord Kinnoull, Lord Longford, Lord Marcus Beresford, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., Lord and Lady Wolverton, Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, Lady Burton, Lady Noreen Bass, Lady Rowena Paterson, and the Hon. Claude and Lady Florence Willoughby were either on the members' stand or in boxes. Others seen during the day, either in the paddock or in private stands, were Lord and Lady Pembroke, Lord and Lady George Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Wal

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FAMOUS SPEECH.

Responsibilities in Africa.

Mr. Roosevelt was on May 31 presented with the freedom of the City of London at the Guildhall in presence of a distinguished gathering. He drove to the City from the residence of the American Ambassador in the Lord Mayor's coach; attended by the Sheriffs in carriages and a few mounted police. In accepting the freedom, which was contained in a gold casket, Mr. Roosevelt delivered a speech of high interest on England's responsibilities in Africa. He spoke in terms of hearty commendation of what he had seen of the work of English settlers and officials, civil and military, and insisted that the civilised nations who were conquering savage lands for civilisation should labour together in a spirit of mutual good-will. In the course of his speech he said:

THE NEW SOUDAN.

The Soudan is peculiarly interesting because it affords the best possible example of the wisdom of disregarding the well-meaning but unwise sentimentalists who object to the spread of civilisation at the expense of savagery. I do not believe that in the whole world there is to be found any nook of territory which has shown such astonishing progress from the most hideous misery to well-being and prosperity as the Soudan has shown during the last twelve years while it has been under British rule. Up to that time it was independent, and it is governed itself; and independence and self-government in the hands of the Soudanese proved to be rather what independence and self-government would have been in a wolf pack. During a decade and a half, while Mandism controlled the country, there flourished a tyranny which for cruelty, bloodthirstiness, unintelligence, and wanton destruction surpassed anything which a civilised people can imagine. The keystones of the Mandist party were religious intolerance and slavery, which murder and the most abominable cruelty as the method of obtaining each. During those fifteen years at least two-thirds of the population—probably seven or eight millions of people—died by violence or by starvation. Then the English came in, put an end to the independence and self-governance which had wrought this hideous evil, restored order, kept the peace, and gave to each individual a liberty which, during the evil days of their own self-government, not one human being possessed save only the blood-stained tyrant who at the moment was ruler. I stopped at village after village in the Soudan, and in many of them I was struck by the fact that while there were plenty of children they were all under twelve years old. Inquiry always developed that these children were known as "Government children," because in the days of Mahdism it was the literal truth that in a very large proportion of the communities every child was either killed or died of starvation and hardship, where as under the peace brought by English rule families are flourishing, men and women are no longer hunted to death, and the children are brought up under more favourable circumstances for soul and body than had ever previously obtained in the entire history of the Soudan. In administration, in education, in police work, the Sirdar and his lieutenants, great and small, have performed to perfection a task equally important and difficult. The Government officials, civil and military, who are responsible for this task, and the Egyptian and Soudanese, who have worked with them and under them and as directed by them, have a claim upon civilised mankind which should be heartily admitted. It would be a crime not to go on with the work—a work which the inhabitants themselves are helpless to perform unless under firm and outside wise guidance.

DUTY—NOT PROFIT.

I have met people who had some doubt as to whether the Soudan would pay. Personally I think it probably will, but I might add that it my judgment this fact does not alter the duty of England to stay there. It is not worth while belonging to a big nation unless the big nation is willing when the necessity arises to undertake a big task. I feel about you in the Soudan just as I felt about us in Panama. When we acquired the land to build the Panama Canal and enter on a task there were worthy people who came to me and said they wondered whether it would pay. I always answered that it was one of the great world works which had to be done, and that it was our business as a nation to do it if we were ready to make good our claim to be treated as a great world Power, and that as we were not willing to abandon the claim, no American worth his salt ought to hesitate about performing the task. I feel just the same about you in the Soudan.

THE EGYPTIAN MENACE.

Now, as to Egypt. It would not be worth your while to speak to you at all, nor would it be worth your while to listen, unless on condition that I say what I deeply feel ought to be said. I speak as an outsider, but in one way that is an advantage, for I speak without national prejudice. I would not talk to you about your own internal affairs here at home; but you are so very busy at home that I am not sure whether you realise just how things are, in some places at least, abroad. At any rate, it can do you no harm to hear the view of one who has actually been on the ground and has information as first hand; of one, moreover, who, it is true, is a sincere well-wisher of the British Empire, but who is not English by blood, and who is impelled to speak mainly because of his deep concern in the welfare of mankind and in the future of civilisation. (Hear, hear.) Remember also that I who address you am not only an American, but a Radical—a real, not a mock, democrat—and that what I have to say is spoken chiefly because I am a Democrat, a man who feels that his first thought is bound to be the welfare of the masses of mankind, and to war against violence and injustice and wrong doing wherever found; and I advice you only in accordance with the principles on which I have myself acted as American President in dealing with the Philippines. (Cheers.)

In Egypt you are not only the guardians of your own interests; you are also the guardians of the interests of civilisation; and the present condition of affairs in Egypt is a grave menace to both your Empire and to civilisation. You have given Egypt the best government it has had for at least 2000 years—probably a better Government than it has ever had before; for never in history has the poor man in Egypt the stiller of the soil the ordinary labourer, been treated with as much justice and mercy under a rule as free from corruption and brutality as during the last twenty-eight years.

Yet recent events and especially what has happened in connection with and following on the assassination of Boutros Pasha three months ago, has shown that in certain vital points you have erred and it is for you to make good your error. It has been an error proceeding from the effort to do too much and not too little in the interests of the Egyptians themselves. But unfortunately, it is necessary for all of us who have to do with uncivilised peoples, and especially with fanatical peoples, to remember that in such a situation as yours in Egypt, weakness timidity and sentimentality may cause even more far-reaching harm than violence and injustice. Of all broken reeds sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean. In Egypt you have been treating all religious with studied fairness and impartiality; and instead of gratefully acknowledging this the noisy section of the native population takes advantage of what your good treatment has done to bring about an anti-foreign movement—a movement in which, as events have shown, murder on a large or a small scale is expected to play a leading part. Boutros Pasha was the best and most competent Egyptian official, a steadfast upholder of English rule, and an earnest worker for the welfare of his countrymen; and he was murdered simply and solely because of those facts and because he did his duty wisely, fearlessly and uprightly. The attitude of the so-called Egyptian Nationalist party in connection with this matter has shown that they were neither desirous nor capable of guaranteeing even that primary justice the failure to supply which makes self-government not merely an empty but a noxious farce. (Cheers). Such are the conditions; and where the effort made by your officials to help the Egyptians towards self-government is taken advantage of by them, not to make things better, but to help their country, but to try to bring murderous chaos upon the land, then it becomes the primary duty of whoever is responsible for the government in Egypt to establish order and to take whatever measures are necessary to that end. (Applause.)

ENGLAND'S RIGHT IN EGYPT.

It was with this primary object of establishing order that you went to Egypt twenty-eight years ago; and the chief and ample justification of your presence in Egypt was this absolute necessity of order being established from without, coupled with your ability and willingness to establish it.

Now, either you have the right to be in Egypt or you have not; either it is, or it is not, your duty to establish and keep order. If you feel that you have not the right to be in Egypt, if you do not wish to establish and keep order there, why, then, by all means get out of Egypt. If, as I hope, you feel that your duty to civilise mankind and your fealty to your own traditions alike bid you to stay, then make the fact and the name agree, and show that you are ready to meet in very deed the responsibility which is yours. It is the thing, not the form, which is vital; if the present forms of government in Egypt established by you in the hope that they would help Egyptians upward merely serve to provoke and permit disorder, then it is for you to alter the forms, for if you stay in Egypt it is your first duty to keep order and above all things also to punish murder and to bring to justice all who directly or indirectly incite others to commit murder or condone crime when it is committed. When a people treats assassination as the corner-stone of self-government, it forfeits all right to be treated as worthy of self-government.

You are in Egypt for special purposes, and among them one of the greatest is the benefit of the Egyptian people. You saved them from ruin by coming in, and at the present moment if they are not governed from outside they will again sink into the welter of chaos. Some nation must govern Egypt. I hope and believe that you will decide that it is your duty to be that nation. (Great applause.)

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House.

Geneva, June 2.—The Young Egypt Party, whose European headquarters are here, are very indignant at Mr. Roosevelt's Guildhall speech, and intend addressing a protest to him.

OXFORD MISSION TO CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Southwark presided at the annual meeting of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, held on May 31 in the Hoare Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster, and Mr. K. G. Gupta, a member of the Council of India in the course of an address said he was glad to bear testimony to the good and beneficent work that was being carried on in India by Christian missions in general and by the Oxford Mission in particular. It had been realised that the right way to deal with the situation was not by direct attempts at conversion nor by wholesale denunciation of Hinduism, but rather by a proper discrimination of what was good and bad in it by cultured men who approached the subject with fair and open minds and by their piety and self-sacrificing zeal set a noble example of true Christian life, and who were prepared to associate themselves closely with those whom they wished to bring under their influence. This, he took it, was the immediate cause of the birth of the Oxford Mission in 1879—a fraternal greeting, an offer of the right hand of fellowship from the premier University of Great Britain to the first Indian University. During the thirty one years of its existence the Oxford Mission had steadily kept this ideal in view, and though it was true that the number of actual conversions was few, and perhaps disappointing, it would be wrong to judge the work of the Mission by a mere statistical standard. He had some knowledge of the good work that was being done by the Mission, not only in Calcutta, but also in a few other places, such as Dacca and Barisal. The question of the moral education of the young men had of late received much attention, but so far it had been practically tackled only by the Oxford Mission, which was affording an object-lesson in the direction where fruitful results might be expected. The members were trying to influence for good the minds of young students by close association and constant fellowship. The messes and hostels, which were under the supervision of the Oxford brethren, were the best of their kind, not only in their material surroundings, but in the atmosphere of moral elevation to which they were always raised, and he only wished there were many more of them. He had had the privilege of knowing more than one member of the Mission personally. By their pious, simple lives by their devotion to duty, and by their kind and sympathetic manner they were winning the hearts of the young men with whom they came in contact. They had, perhaps, done more than any other similar body of men to raise the Christian ideal in the estimation of Indians. The influence of such noble lives could not but be far-reaching, and character, when it was combined with learning, necessarily made for respect and veneration. Knowing what power for good the Mission exercised, he wished it success with all his heart.

The Rev. H. Conway, a member of the Mission, also spoke. They looked with hope he said, to the time when educated Hindus who were touched with the desire to devote themselves to depressed classes of their countrymen would find out that the only moral power to enable them to bring those longings to effect was the Christian faith.

IRISH FACTION RIOTS.

Crowd Fired on by Police.

London, May 28.

A faction fight between rival political parties occurred at Newmarket, co. Cork, on Thursday, in which a young man named Regan was fatally shot. Newmarket has for some time been a storm centre, and fights of a more or less serious character have taken place on fair and market days. The fight on Thursday, however, appears to have had a distinctly political complexion, as the parties opposing each other were the followers of Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Redmond respectively.

A large number of people were in Newmarket, as it was a holiday and calf market day. Quarrelling and fighting commenced at an early hour, and were kept up at intervals during the day, ultimately culminating in a fierce riot, in which, it is alleged, bottles, stones, and revolvers were used. Even the children participated.

As night approached matters appeared to be growing worse, and the rioters wrecked a number of houses. At one time the main street was a regular blaze of fire, and the sounds of stones and bottles crashing through the windows combined with revolver shots and party cries to create pandemonium. A police inspector, who had a handful of constables with him, at last threatened to fire on the crowds if they did not disperse, but the warning had little effect. Eventually five or six constables got between two faction, and some rounds were fired over the people's heads. This also had no effect. After another volley by the police the crowds scattered, when it was found that a young man named Regan had been shot in the head. He died about two hours later. He is said to have been at some distance from the crowd.

Another correspondent says that on visiting Newmarket yesterday he found the streets thickly strewn with bottles and other missiles. Many houses have been partly wrecked, plate-glass windows have been broken, and the marks of revolver bullets are to be seen in several places. It appears that the few police on duty at the time of the outbreak were compelled to take refuge within doors from the rain of bottles, stones, and revolver bullets, which were flying in all directions. The streets were for some time in the undisputed possession of an infuriated mob, and the position of affairs became so alarming that the district inspector warned both parties of combatants that he would order them to be fired upon if they did not disperse. Cut off for a time from the police under his command, the inspector only rejoined them after drawing his revolver and firing.

After giving repeated warnings the inspector at last give his men the order to fire and upon this order being executed the crowds broke up. The encounter is described as most desperate and prolonged.

That submarines are capable of making cruises of 200 miles and more from the coast, accomplishing their work and returning to their harbour was demonstrated, says an American message, on the trip of the "Cuttlefish, "Viper" and "Tarantula" from Charleston to the Naval Academy. The "Viper," commanded by Midshipman Lee P. Warren, ran 487 miles without help of any kind from any source. Naval experts say that the achievements of the submarines, particularly of the "Viper," are epoch-making in that line, and will make American coasts wonderfully secure from hostile ships, none daring to approach within 200 miles.

UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

Proclamation of the Union.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The Union of South Africa entered into being on May 31, and henceforth the four provinces, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony, will stand as one, even as do the States of Australia under the name of Commonwealth, and the Provinces of Canada as the Dominion of Canada. His Majesty the King marked his sense of the occasion by instructing the Secretary of State for the Colonies to despatch the following message to Lord Gladstone, the first Governor-General of Federated South Africa:—

"The King commands me to express through you to people of South Africa on the birthday of Union his earnest hope and strong confidence that the new Constitution will, under Divine Povidence, further the highest welfare of South Africa and add strength to the Empire."

His Majesty has also been graciously pleased to confer the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom upon the Right Hon. Sir John Henry de Villiers, K.C.M.G., on the occasion of the establishment of Union of South Africa.

The honour thus conferred on Sir Henry de Villiers may be said to mark two events—the appointment of Sir Henry de Villiers to be the Chief Justice of the first Supreme Court of South Africa, and, second, his labours as chairman of the South African Convention, the outcome of which is the Union celebrated to-day. It was but in October 1909, that the Convention assembled; yet within eighteen months the structure of the Union of South Africa—to employ its official title—has been raised.

Large congregations attended special services in Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Cape Town, and throughout the Union the day had been decreed a statutory holiday, but the public celebrations which would in the ordinary course have marked the event were cancelled owing to the death of his late Majesty King Edward.

A Cape Town correspondent states that Lord Selborne the former High Commissioner who has but lately left the country, left behind him to be published on May 31 a letter greeting the advent of the Union in which he deals principally with the fact of South Africa's absolute dependence on England's naval supremacy. Lord Selbourne shows that if this were to be lost a foreign invader would have but to occupy the South African ports absolutely to cripple and subdue the interior however desperately they had determined to fight. It is significant of the great change which has been wrought since the Peace of Vereeniging, adds the correspondent that Groote Schuur, the former residence of Mr. Cecil Rhodes when Premier of the Cape now becomes the home of Mr. Louis Botha as Prime Minister of a United South Africa. Dr. Jameson has just vacated Groote Schuur to make way for Mr. Botha.

Nothing could illustrate more strongly the closeness of the ties which bind the various Overseas States to each other as members of one empire than the fact that the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments have sent congratulations to Lord Gladstone, and on Union Day hoisted the State flag on public buildings to mark the occasion. Moreover, throughout the Dominion of Canada, the Union Jack flew over all schools in the provinces, and the teachers addressed the children on the history of the new Confederation. Public buildings in Ottawa flew flags, and Earl Grey, the Governor, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, sent official messages of congratulation.

It is understood that the Duke of Connaught, by desire of the King, will open the new Parliament of Union some time later in the year—probably in the autumn.

CEREMONY AT PRETORIA.

Lord and Lady Gladstone, the members of the Cabinet, and a large congregation attended a special service at the Cathedral at Pretoria on May 31. Thence Lord and Lady Gladstone proceeded to the Legislative Assembly for the swearing in. It was a distinguished gathering, but a sombre one, owing to the mourning worn for the late King. General Botha, the Premier of United South Africa, and his fellow Ministers in procession, and the Judges, headed by Sir John de Villiers, Chief Justice, having taken their places, Lord Gladstone, accompanied by a brilliant staff, entered the hall and went to the Speaker's chair, in which he took his seat. A short and simple ceremony followed. The commission appointing Lord Gladstone Governor-General was read in English and Dutch. Sir John de Villiers then administered the oaths to the Governor-General and the Cabinet.

General Botha, replying to the Dutch Reformed Church Council's congratulatory address on his appointment as Premier of United South Africa, alluded to the anniversary of the Peace of Vereeniging. The event of the 31st, he declared, consummated their determination to maintain peace. There never had been a time when there was a greater call for Church and State to co-operate.

CRITICISM OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on June 1:—The truce in party politics which marked yesterday's celebrations of Union Day has been followed by an inevitable outburst of criticism of the new Ministry and their first permanent appointments, criticism is naturally influenced to some extent by provincial considerations each Province being inclined to applaud its own representatives or let them down lightly if they are political opponents, while redressing the bias in its treatment of the others. There are signs also that the Premier's elaborate attempt to balance the claims of his supporters in the different Provinces has been not wholly successful, especially in Natal, where the Press is thoroughly dissatisfied, and Col. Greene is reported to have refused the offer of a Railway Commissionership under protest. There are general expressions of personal confidence in General Botha and two or three of his principal Ministers. At the same time the Unionists are unanimous in pointing out that the Cabinet possesses a "tail" of the most doubtful quality, while such appointments as those of Mr. de Villiers as Judge-President of the Transvaal and Mr. de Waal as Administrator of Cape Colony suggest that the whole new fabric of the Administration is likely to be constructed on strictly party lines. Sir Henry de Villiers peerage is everywhere recognised as a fitting tribute to his great legal reputation and services as President of the National Convention.

Speaking at the Union Club at Johannesburg on June 1 Mr. Lional Phillips said that General Botha could rely upon the support of the Unionist for all measures which would advance the prosperity of the country and the culture and well-being of the people. The native problem should be excluded from party politics. Mr. Lional Phillips said he welcomed the appointment of Mr. Smuts as Minister for Mines.

THE ACT OF UNION.

SOME FEATURES OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution Act is one of Union as opposed to Federation. Whereas in Australia the various States retain their powers, except such as are delegated to the Commonwealth Government, in South Africa the Union Government takes over the entire powers of the four States except a few local and, in the main, unimportant functions, which are retained by the Provincial Governments. Even these can be assumed by the Union Government if desired by a majority of their Parliament at any time.

The Act provides that the Cabinet must not exceed ten, and that Parliament must be summoned within six months of the establishment of the Union. While Pretoria is the Executive captial, Parliament will sit at Cape Town. This being the compromise between the rival cities. Parliament consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Commons. The Senate is partly nominated and partly elected, the nominated members being supposed to represent the coloured races. The Lower House consists of 121 members, apportioned between the four Colonies on a modified population basis:—Cape of Good Hope 51, Natal 17, Transvaal 36, Orange River Colony 17—121.

Among the conditions for candidature for Parliament is the provision that the candidate must be of European descent. The electoral franchise is not uniform. In the Cape Colony, where the native has long enjoyed the vote, he is allowed to retain the privilege, but in the new Colonies the native will not be allowed to vote. One of the most notable provisions in the Constitution is that designed to avoid deadlock between the two Houses. The Upper and Lower Houses sit together and decide the question in dispute by a two-thirds majority.

The Colonial Governments resolve themselves into something resembling the County Councils at home. The Executive will not depend for its existence upon the vote of the Chamber, but will fulfil its term of years, and thus the rigour of the party system is avoided. The head of the Provincial Executive is the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in the case of each of the Provinces, has already been appointed. The Supreme Court is to sit at Bloemfontein, this being another phase of the compromise arrived at in regard to capitals.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Its Future.

There is no more fascinating problem in the whole domain of science than that of photography in colours; and there is none in which the difficulties appear so insuperable. The solutions that have been proposed up to the present may be put into two groups, of which the one would contain all "three-colour" processes, direct or indirect, and the other the Lippmann interference method. The former cut the Gordian knot instead of untying it, the latter has never progressed beyond a laboratory experiment, and it is doubtful if it ever can do so.

The Lippmann process has been carried out successfully by a few careful experimenters, but requires a good deal of manipulative ability. A sensitive emulsion so fine in grain as to be practically transparent is made an coated on to glass. Unfortunately extreme fineness of grain seems to be incompatible with any high degree of sensitiveness, and such plates although orthochromatised as completely as possible, and made more sensitive by bathing in silver nitrate solution, are still extremely slow. They are exposed in a special plate holder, which allows metallic mercury to be in contact with the film, forming a mirror, on which the image impinges, the glass side of the plate being turned towards the lens. The image is developed and fixed, and then, when it is viewed at a particular angle, the colours make their appearance.

Beautiful as is the process and full of interest as a physical experiment, there can be little doubt that it will never be anything more. The colours, which are those of thin films and due to interference, are only approximately correct at the best, at least when natural objects are portrayed. Few experimenters have attempted these, most resting content with the spectrum, the pure colours in which are reproduced with very fair fidelity. There is no method of reproducing them, and, except at the proper angle and with due arrangement of the lighting, the colours are either not visible or are not correct. When the vehicle used is gelatine, the extramoisture given by slightly breathing on the plate causes the film to expand and the colours to alter rapidly.

The theory of the process is that a serious of "maxima and minima" of light action is formed in the film by the reflection of the light rays upon themselves by the mirror of mercury; and the film when developed has recorded these as a serious of layers of deposit, representing the "maxima" separated by transparent layers—the "minima." These layers have been seen, and have actually been photographed, Mr. Edgar Senior having succeeded in cutting and photomicrographing cross sections of the film, which clearly demonstrated its stratified structure.

The bare description of these photographs is sufficient to show how hopeless is the attempt to make these optical curiosities the basis of a process of colour photography of a practical kind. Prophecy, is proverbially risky but it is hard to see in the Lippmann process even the faintest adumbration of a solution of the colour photography problem in practice.

THE THREE-COLOUR PROCESS.

The three-colour process in its many varieties hardly attempts to give what the man in the street would regard as colour photography. He uses the expression as far as he has any definite idea at all as implying a process as automatic and mechanical as he believes ordinary photography to be giving a faithful rendering in colour just as the photography he knows gives it in black and white. It must not be a transparency on glass, which he persists in calling a "negative"; bus must be on paper, or at least on some opaque support, so that it can be framed and hung up like a water-colour or oil painting. A photographer would say that he does not use the term colour photography in anything like so narrow and restricted a sense but to the great majority this description fairly describes the meaning, they attack to the praise. In this sense how far are we to-day from the achievement?

The discovery of some substance which, when exposed to the action of light, would give a product of the same colour as the light which was acting upon it would be a solution on the lines of the ordinary photographic process. If this substance could be coated upon glass and if the coloured products were transparent, so as to transmit as well as to reflect rays of their own colour, and were permanent, and if the images so obtained could be "fixed," in the photographic sense, by the removal of the unaltered sensitive substance, the task would be accomplished. But what a series of "ifs"!! At present there is no substances which in any circumstances can be given the whole range of known colours, much less assume them under the stimulus of light. Nor is there any sensitive product which can be relied upon to give even one colour with approximate accuracy when exposed to light of that colour.

It is interesting to note that as far as colour is concerned some of the most protend compounds are the so-called "who osalts" of silver, investigated by Carey Lea, and to put against that the fact that no other metal plays so large a part in photography as does silver. But this is probably only a coincidence. The earlier literature of photography contains many curious observations of experiments in which in some cases some of the colours of the subject have been recorded in the photograph; but the experiments could never be repeated with the same results, and it is now supposed that such of these instances as had any foundation in fact were due accidentally to interference more or less on the lines afterwards worked out by Lippmann, and not to any peculiarity on the chemical side as the early experimenters believed.

RECENT EXPERIMENTS.

During the last few years several experimenters, and particularly Dr. Smith, of Zurich, have been working in a bleaching-out colour process. Although in essence a three-colour method, such a process would be a great deal near the popular idea than any of the other three-colour methods. Dr. Smith has succeeded in making a paper, which he calls "Uto" paper, which, originally dusky grey in colour, gradually bleaches to a colour which is approximately that of the light which causes the bleaching. The paper is anything but sensitive, a print from a coloured transparency on glass requiring many times as long as would be needed to give a print on P. O. P. from an equally transparent negative; and so far no method of fixing the prints has been fully successful. The method, however exists at present, is at least promising, pointing as it does directly towards a result which would be accepted by the public as colour photography.

When "Uto" paper, or some similar product, has been perfected, as far as accuracy in reproducing the colours and permanence of result are concerned, a great step will have been taken. This step does not seem to be impossible, and Dr. Smith and other inventers are at work upon it now. Although the paper would still be out of the question for use in the camera, as it would be much too slow, it might nevertheless form the printing material in a composite method, the "negatives" being made upon "Autochrome" or similar plates, which could then be used for printing on the "Uto" paper. Already attempts have been made in this direction, with results which may fairly be called hopeful; but this is about as far as things have gone.

It will be seen then that, in spite of the very beautiful results which can be obtained by the three-colour process, we are still very far indeed from colour photography as the phrase is used by those who are not photographers. Whether it ever will be attained in that sense, or whether the perfection of direct three-colour methods will lead to their general acceptance as colour photographs, it is hard to foretell. We are not much nearer than we were in the days of Daguerre; but thanks to the brothers Lumiere primarily and to other experimenters, we have taken great strides towards the latter. But it is always possible that at any moment the direct result will be reached by some hitherto unsuspected path. What has already been accomplished is so great that it would be rash to attempt to set a limit on what will be done, even in the very near future.—"Times."

The freedom of Carmarthen Borough was May 31 conferred upon Lieutenant-General Sir James Hills Johnes, V.C., G.C.B., a life-long friend of Earl Roberts. Both were present a the siege of Delhi, and both took part in the relief of Lucknow. Both were dangerously wounded at the capture of Delhi, and both received the Victoria Cross at the end of the Indian Mutiny. Ten years later both were engaged in the Abyssinian campaign; served together in Cabul and other campaigns; and twenty-nine years ago both received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament. Sir James married Miss Johnes in 1882, and a year afterwards assumed the name and arms of Johnes by Royal license.

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MANY SAY HE REVEALS THEIR LIVES WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

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Roxroy, a man who has for twenty years been delving into the mysteries of the occult, making a scientific study of the various methods of reading the lives of people, seems to have reached a higher round in the ladder of fame than his predecessors. Letters are pouring into his office from all parts of the world telling of the benefits derived from his advice. Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

He is a man of kindly feeling toward humanity and his manner and tone immediately impress one with his sincere belief in his work. A huge stack of grateful letters from people who have received readings from him adds to other convincing proof as to his ability. Even Astrologers and Palmists admit that his system surpasses anything yet introduced.

The Rev. G. C. H. Hasskarl, Ph D., Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in a letter to Prof. Roxroy, says: "You are certainly the greatest specialist and master of your profession. Everyone consulting you will marvel at the correctness of your detailed personal readings and advice. The most sceptical will consult you again and again after corresponding with you once."

If you wish to take advantage of Roxroy's generous offer and obtain a free reading send your date, month, and year of birth, state whether (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:—

I have heard of your fame
To read people's lives,
And would ask what for me
You have to advise?

Be sure to give your correct name, birth date, and address and write plainly. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 115a. No. 177a, Kensington High-street, London, W., England. If you wish, you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Do not enclose coins or silver in letters.

OUR KESHRANJAN OIL OR THE WONDERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.—Cures baldness, removes dizziness, debility of the brain, melancholia, short-sight, weakness of body and of memory, vertigo and other similar maladies. It is a specific for those that have ruined their health by excessive drink or other causes. It imparts a shine to the skin and brilliancy to the countenance Its fragrance is most pleasing. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5; 3 Phials Rs. 2-8: Packing and Postage extra 11 Ans.

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OUR CURE FOR OBESITY is a sure remedy for fatty or windy body the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, &c. It also cures neuralgic pain. Price for a month's measure Rs. 20-0. Packing and Postage extra Re. 1-8.

OUR KSHATARI TAILA is a sure remedy for ulcers of every description, venereal sinus, ulcerations due to piles and fistula, and sores in the mouth and ears. It has a special action on cancers, for it checks bad and foetid discharges in a short time and leads to the growth of healthy tissues. It is purely innocuous in its action. Price per phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

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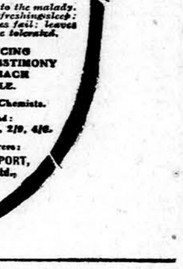

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Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
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PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 16.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 81 7-8—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—25·25 —0·1·2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 93 3-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·43—0 1
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 11-16+ 1-16
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 3-4 +1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 2-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.1-3-13+0 0 1-2 (Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about ... ... £150,000.
Council Bills—Extra allotments—Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1-4 pr. ct.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ... 95 1-4—1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 1-2—1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 2-4—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ...
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 2-4+1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 2 2-4 — 1-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£22,400,000	Inc.	£ 9,00,000
Public Deposits	...£27,500,000	Inc.	£ 2,600,000
Other Deposits	...£36,300,000	Inc.	£ 13,00,000
Government Securities	£17,900,000	Inc.	£ 7,00,000
Other Securities	...£30,500,000	Dec.	£ 5,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£33,100,000	Inc.	£ 1,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, June 16.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 4,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ..... "
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... 50 "
Do. day's Imports ... ... 4,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ...Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian Quiet but steady.
Tone of Manchester Market ...Dull.
Mid Americans ... ... 8-12—4
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ...13 5-8 —1-8

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
Cotton Delivery	7·68	7·59	7·28
	—3	—5	—6
Mid Uplands	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
	6·84	6·63	6·54
G. O. C.	—5	—4	—4
	D.-J.	J.F.	F.-M.
Liverpool	6·50	6·49	6·48
	—4	—4	—4

NEW YORK, June 16.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 5,000
Do Last year 7,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 12,000
Do. Exports to Continent 5,000

Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to commission house liquidation and Southern selling of futures in the local market.
July 12·12— 8
Do at New York .....
Oct. 12·45— 5

Spot Cotton at New York... ... 15·15—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) ... 8 1-4 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·83 3-4+ 1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 53 1/2+1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Easy.
Futures at New Orleans ... ...July 15·00— 8
Do. at New Orleans ... ... Oct. 12·37— 3

LONDON, June 16.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 52
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—June-July.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C. I. F. 32
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Donc.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 40 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 39
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 35 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 55 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 10 1 1-2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. ... 17 6 2/4
India double bags, ... 17 6 2/4
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 65 2/6
Yellow Metal ... ... d 5 15-16

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

	9th June.	16th June.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	8·21	8·13	— 8
June-July. ...	7·78	7·68	— 10
Dec.-Jan. ...	6·52	6·50	— 2
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·40	15·15	— 25
July Futures ...	15·43	15·12	— 31
Oct. Futures ...	12·59	12·45	— 14
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	15	15	same.
July Futures ...	15·19	15·00	— 19
Oct. Futures ...	12·54	12·37	— 17
Egyptian ...	14	13 5-8	— 3·8

GREY YARN.

The stock in the Warehouses shows a decrease of 945 packages and a good business is passing.

Although demand is not so very satisfactory, yet arrivals being small a good amount of packages has been reduced. In doubles, prices seemed favourable on the other side and a good business has been done during the week, yet 30s water is quoted at 11d. to 11 1-4d. which is unworkable.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12 1-8d.
2-30 s Bleached 13 1-8d.
2-40 s Grey 13d.
2-40 s Bleached 14d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 17 3-4d.
2-80 s Grey 23d.
2-80 s Bleached 24d.

Local prices are as under :—

		per lb.
30 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 9
40 s	" ...	... " 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow...	... " 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	... " 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	... " 1 2 0 to 1 6 0
60 s	Bleached ...	... " 1 10 0
40 s	" ...	... " 0 12 3
2-100 s	Grey ...	... " 1 12 9
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... " 1 13 6
2-80 s	Grey ...	... " 1 7 0
2-80 s	Bleached...	... " 1 8 3
2-30 s	Grey ...	... " 0 11 9
2-30 s	Bleached ...	... " 0 13 6
2-40 s	Grey ...	... " 0 12 6
2-40 s	Bleached...	... " 0 13 6
2-60 s	Grey ...	... " 1 1 6
2-60 s	Bleached...	... " 1 1 3

MERCERISED YARNS.

Market remains dull and Egyptian cotton has declined by 3-8 this week. Egyptian cotton is declining which effects the market here very badly as arrivals are coming forward of higher prices. Although cotton has declined, yet we have not heard of any decline in home prices for yarns and if it continues market will be effected.

Monsoon is approaching; nearer and dealers are rather afraid of their holdings in the absence of any demand.

We quote :—
Home prices as under :—

2-80 s	Grey ...	...	28d.
2-80 s	Bleached ...	...	29d.
2-84 s	Grey ...	...	29d.
2-84 s	Bleached ...	...	30d.

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 0
2-80 s	Bleached ...	"	1 11 0
2-84 s	Grey ...	"	1 11 6
2-84 s	Bleached ...	"	1 12 3
2-60 s	Grey ...	"	1 6 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	"	1 5 6

GREY GOODS.

Stock in the Bombay Port Trust Warehouses has been declined to 1,212 packages. In absence of any demand market seemed quiet, and as arrivals are very limited stocks have been reduced. Shipments of June and July will be commenced and as good business in lower qualities of grey shirtings had been done, fresh arrivals will commence, and if demand remains slack as it is, prices are sure to decline. Manchester market remains firm. There is scarcity of lower qualities of G. Shirtings and dealers are emboldened now to raise their limits but still there remains a difference of 9d. Cotton market is again going up and makers are now hesitating to make forward contracts beyond August. Market in grey dhooties is in a peculiar condition. Although there is scarcity in some qualities, yet no business is resulting and besides prices remain at a standstill. Market in G. P. Drills is depressed and arrivals of April shipments have come and prices are likely to decline. Home prices at 13-0 1-2 remain steady.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs. 5	9 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.	
Do. 100,000		" 5	5 0
Do. 4025		" 5	6 0
Do. 7900		" 5	13 0
Do. Drills Majid		" 7	7 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18		" 3	10 0
Do. do. No. 636		" 3	0 0
Do. do. No. 138		" 2	12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525		No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads		" 5	10 6
Do. No. 1666		No goods.	
Forbes No. 651		" 5	6 6
Lyon, Shanker		" 5	12 0
Do. No. 1575		" 7	6 0
Do. Bhut Chap		" 6	8 0
Deuhursts 5		" 8	12 6
Do. B B B		" 8	12 6
Do. B B		" 7	6 0
Bombay C No. 1500		" 5	9 0
Grahams No. 2730		" 5	6 0
Do. Yellow Horse 3lbs.		" 5	5 0
Flemings No. 463		" 5	3 0
Original Sindaris 3lbs		" 5	11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
Peppoil Drills, American		" 10	7 0

WHITE GOODS.

Last month 1,487 cases have been removed from the stocks lying at the Port Trust Warehouses. Demand seemed poor during the week. Although the home market remains still at present, yet locally prices, in parity with the Manchester market, have not advanced in the absence of any demand. This being the final season for Whites, demand ought to have been better, but on the contrary dealers are without any bargains for days together. Manchester market for Nainsooks is still on the rise and fresh business is absolutely impracticable. Whatever business has been done by the dealers they will hardly saddle up seeing the present state of the market. Superior Long cloth seems scarce and home prices are so high that new business cannot be made. There is no improvement in White Dhooties and Liepmanns 1500s remained unchanged.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2	2 0
Do. do. ...	A 1	" 2	7 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	" 2	11 6
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	" 3	10 0
Do. do. ...	9999	" 4	5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	" 1	13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	" 1	15 6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	" 2	1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	" 2	3 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	" 2	4 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	" 2	5 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	" 2	9 6
Do. do. ...	39820	" 2	14 0
Rallis Mulls ...	55	" 1	3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun ...	" 1	7 6
Do. do. ...	1170	" 1	8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	" 1	8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	" 2	15 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	" 3	13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	" 4	7 6
Do. do. ...	88	" 3	8 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	" 1	12 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	" 2	0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	" 1	16 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	" 2	8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	" 1	15 9
Greaves do ...	8000	" 3	1 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	" 1	10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	" 2	1 6
Shaw Wallace's ,, ...	Motor Car.	No Goods.	
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	" 3	8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	" 10	1 0
Holland ...	40000	" 11	0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	" 10	0 0
Lyon	C 4000	" 12	10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	" 12	6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	" 13	6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	" 16	8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	" 20	8 0

BOMBAY, JUNE 17.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 3 15/16d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s.4d.
Credits 3 m/s " ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
" " Forward ... ... 1s. 4 1/8d. Aug.
" 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 7/32d.
France 3 m/s " 169 1/2
Marks 3 m/s " 137 3/4
60 d/s. Hongkong 133 1-4
" Shanghai 178 1/4
" Japan 151

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market closes at Rs. 95-5-0.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forward at 24 11-16 and 24 3-4 respectively and New York also advanced by 1-8 at 53 1-2.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-9-0, but London market having advanced and private advices reported the tone of the market "quiet but steady," our market remained steady and retail demand being continued, price fluctuated by an anna and forwards closed at Rs. 72-10-0. Demand for ready was as usual and about 60-70 packages changed hands.

The Gold market remained dull in the absence of any up-country and local demand and prices declined by half an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices fluctuated by quarter of an anna.

GOLD.

			Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	...	...	23	8	0
97 Chinta ...	...	...	23	7	0
National Bank	...	...	24	2	6
Chartered Bank	...	...	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	...	...	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	...	...	15	0	0
Australian ...	...	...	24	0	9
English Gold	...	...	24	1	0
Native Bullion	...	...	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank ...		...	24	0	6

SILVER.

			Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	...	...	72	8	0
117 Penny	...	...	72	7	0
Local per tola	...	...	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	...	...	72	10	0
Second do	...	...	72	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Steady. London prices remained unchanged. Damand for ready was moderate and prices remained same, but there being good enquiries for forwards prices were put by an anna.

Rapeseed :—Steady. London prices were 3d. down. Demand for ready and forward being good prices advanced by an anna.

Wheat :—Dull. London prices declined by 9d. and prices locally remained easier by an anna or two.

Groundnuts, Castorseed, Cottonseed and Gingellyseed :—Quiet but steady. Enquiries from the Exporters were moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Mowrasseed and Poppyseed :—Quiet. Prices were easier. Enquiries were very limited and market declined by an anna.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...	Rs. 9 13 0
Linseed, Small ...	...	" 9 10 0
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore ...	...	" 5 14
Yellow do. ...	...	" 6 6
Do. Gujarat ...	...	" 6 8
Poppyseed ...	...	" 9 5
Castorseed ...	...	" 36 to 37
Mowrasseed... ...	...	" 8 11
Maize	...	" 18 to 20
Groundnuts ...	...	" 43 to 44
Mustardseed ...	...	" 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	...	" 42 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...		
Gulburga do. ...		
Kalbur do. ...		" 50 to 52
Itarsi do. ...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5		
Do. do do 85/15		" 46 to 49
Do. do. do. 75/25...		
Do. Mixed 50/50...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		" 43 to 44
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...		" 43 to 44
Do. do. Gadag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...		" 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...		
Do. Yellow Hinganghat		
Do. do. Secunderabad		" 50 to 53
Do. do. Gujarat		
Do. Black Kutni		" 42 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...		
WHEAT—		
Pissi	...	" 31 to 33
Hard Red... ...	...	" 30 to 31
Cottonseed ...	...	" 22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 16th June :—

Wheat ...	...	...	3,312 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	4,007 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	1,120 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	73 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	1,302 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	705 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	1,439 "
Rice ...	...	...	4,122 "
Myrabollams...	...	...	3,583 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	5,035 "
Mowrasseed...	...	...	325 "
Gram ...	...	...	1,342 "
Joowar ...	...	...	..... "
Maize ...	...	...	..... "

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 16th June 1910.	Since 1st Jan 1910	Since 1st Jan 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	38595	1792891	2796391
Linseed	31191	1985889	1330214
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	13887	1357980	1024653
Gingellyseed	4391	1845901	707577
Poppyseed	15270	389206	501145
Groundnuts	5462	596205	212488
Castorseed	13585	797289	830025
Rice	244821	3664896	4200482
Myrabollams	23455	1016944	643099
Cottonseed	35057	5600548	2117897
Mowrasseed	3123	49483	56311
Gram	8339	448130	476298
Joowar	20645	256423	298791
Maize	231	75024	2150

SPINNINGS.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 2,875 for July and Rs. 2,882 1-2 for August.

COTTON.

Liverpool declined by 4 to 6 points and New York also gone down by 10.

Our market at Colaba was easier and demand from the Mills and exporters being very little, prices for ready declined by Rs. 3 to 4.

Liverpool Opener received in the evening showed 1 to 2 points down. Market for futures remained easier and there being more sellers prices declined by Rs. 2 to 3.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 286 1-2, but there being some sellers it declined to Rs. 284 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Japan T Co	...Sawgin	... 317
100	H Goculdas	...Shegaon	... 227
100	do	...Ellichpur	... 265
100	Colaba Land	...Dhamangaon	... 215
100	Indo-China	...Ellichpur	...273 1-2
100	S J David	...Mathia	... 287
300	Curia Mills	...Wijain	... 280
100	Assur Mills	...Malkapur	... 218
100	Ralli Bros	...Khandesh	... 235
100	Bamji and Co	...Bengal	... 252
100	W Wolf & Co	...Sawgin	... 317
Bengal Hand Gin, Fine			... 258
"		Good	... 246
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine			... 277
"		Good	... 262
Sind Punjab		Fine	... 277
"		Good	... 262
Khandesh Fine.			... 275
"		Good	... 265
Amraoti Fine			... 288
"		Good	... 278
Akola Khangaum Fine			... 288
"		Good	... 278
Dhamangaon		Poolgaon Fine	... 290
"		Good	... 280
Yeotmal Fine			... 296
"		Good	... 286
Nagpore Fine			... 300
"		Good	... 290
Wardha Hinganghat		Fine	... 296
"		Good	... 286
Methia Fine			... 275
"		Good	... 265
Broach Gin		Fine	... 318
"		Good	... 308
Sawginned		Fine	... 318 May
Coompta Ginned			... 310 "
Westerns "			... 295

FUTURES.

Broach Good ... ... 284 Mar.
Bengal F G ... ... 214 1-2 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 16th June :—

Khandeish ...	...	...	.....	Bales.
Central India...	...	...	266	"
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	247	"
Berar ...	...	...	684	"
Central Provinces	...	...	118	"
Oomras...	...	...	1,119	"
Dholera...	...	...	540	"
Broach...	...	...	228	"
Coompta and Dharwar		...	1,226	"
Westerns	...	...	402	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)...		...	43	"
Rajputana	...	...	15	"
Sind ...	...	...	.....	"
Persian	...	...	.....	"
Other Sorts	...	...	.....	"
Total ...			3,575	Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week, ending 16th June 1910.	Total same time last season. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	248	421,558	304,287
Central India... ...	2,318	213,634	107,176
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,646	265,558	124,745
Berar	1,948	524,449	340,141
Central Provinces ...	490	293,447	152,867
Total Comras ...	6,650	1,718,646	1029216
Dholaras	7,726	234,440	189,549
Broach	2,664	303,890	189,477
Compta and Dharwar.	13,039	184,849	168,507
Westerns	2,284	31,151	34,238
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	484	407,237	272,975
Bengals (Rajputana)...	1,913	113,963	59,268
Sind	168	41,518	28,143
Persian	14	3,735	2,556
Americans	30	853	10,442
Egyptian	...	397	4,064
Other sorts	7	245	977
Total ...	34,979	30,40,929	1,989,412

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	5,000
Total Imports ...	...	...	2,000
Future Delivery Prices :—			
June—July ...	...	...	7·63 — 2
July—Aug. ...	...	...	7·53 — 1
Aug.—Sept ...	...	...	7·27 — 1
Sept.—Oct. ...	...	...	6·83 —21
Oct.—Nov.. ...	...	...	6·62 — 1
Nov.—Dec. ...	...	...	6·54 Same.
Dec.—Jan. ...	...	...	6·48 — 2
Jan.—Feb. ...	...	...	6·47 — 2
Feb.—Mar. ...	...	...	6·47 — 1

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 17th June :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	34,979	27,495	+ 7,484
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 16th June...	3,040,929	1,989,412	+1,051,517
Shipts for the week Europe ...	7,437	8,434	— 997
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	12,087	18,302	— 6,215
Total ...	19,524	26,736	— 7,212
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 16th June... Europe ...	981,903	541,553	+ 440,350
China ...	90,995	47,281	+ 43,714
Japan ...	774,388	557,126	+ 217,262
Coast Ports ...	31,224	18,266	+ 12,958
Total ...	1,878,510	1,164,226	+ 714,284
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	6,696	243	+ 6,453
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	6,744	4,300	+ 2,444

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 4th June 1910—15,133 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 12th Mar. 1910—4,462 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Business is still very slack and with the exception of daily small parcels, no regular business is possible as there are no orders for produce coming from Europe.

Tonnage available is large and market closes very weak.

Ports.			June. Seed.		Cotton.
Antwerp	—	...	9 6	...	10 0
Dunkirk	...	...	8 6	...	9 0
Havre ...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Hull ...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Liverpool	...	...	10 0	...	10 0
Marseilles	...	...	.....	...	.....
Genoa ...	...	...	9 6	...	10 0
London	...	...	10 0	...	.....
Hamburg	...	...	11 6	...	11 6
Trieste	...	...	12 0	...	14 0
Venice...	...	...	12 0	...	14 0
Open Ports		...	July	...	10 6
			Aug.	...	11 6
			Sept.	...	12 0

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	14	14·8
Do. Standard " ...	13	13·8

METALS.

Copper.—160 tons have been removed from the stocks in the Port Trust Warehouses which is due to the small arrivals during the last month. London market is declining and as the ring in Copper has been broken, dealers have curtailed their prices by a rupee which will bring a loss to all of them as they hold their stocks of higher prices. Demand remained a little less during the week and dealers now anticipate a further decline in London. To-day Reuters quoted £65 3-4.

Yellow Metal.—Stocks in the Warehouses have been increased by 184 tons. Arrivals were heavier and demand being slack the market remains steady. The ring for this is still in force and that has helped the dealers to keep their prices well maintained. English Makers are now a days rather cheaper than the Germans whose prices are getting stiff.

Tin Ingots.—Market in Penang remained steady at dol. 75·00 and here prices are well maintained at Rs. 40-12-0 per maund.

We quote :— lbs.

Copper Braziers 4 x 1	...	...	21	
			28	
			35	
			42	
			56	Rs. 53 12
			63	
			70	
			77	
			84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	...	21	" 44 14
			28	
			35	
			42	" 44 12
			49	
			56	
Tin Ingots.	...	...	...	" 60 12
Spelter		52 M	...	
		M M	...	" 18 4
		J	...	
		G	...	
	Georgshutte		...	" 22 4
Copper Ingots		K S	...	" 48 4
Copper Sheetings		...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16	...	" 47 0
		10, 12		

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, June 16.

No. of Packages.		Bullions. Rs.	GOLD. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	...	38,400	...	...
21 Boxes	...	15,12,960	...	...
1 Box	...	...	75,000	...
5 Boxes	...	3,84,000	...	...
2 do	...	1,53,600	...	...
1 Box	...	76,800	...	...
1 do	...	57,600	14,025	...

Importers.	Vessel. From
Mercantile Bank of India...	Oceana London
National Bank of India Ltd	do do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China... ...	do do
Do ...	do do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ...	do do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th June, 1910.

	Bars.	Ounces.
By G. I. P. Railway	10	11,818
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	20	23,976

THE BOOK OF THE ARMY PAGEANT.

The directors of the forthcoming Army Pageant have issued, at half-a-crown, a volume descriptive of the Pageant. A short introduction to Part I. of the programme shows the evolution of weapons through the Gaels, Ivernians, Scots, and Brythons; the coming of the disciplined man with the Romans and the dedication of the boy to the service of his race in peace and war. After this come descriptions of the ten episodes that will be presented together with commentaries and notes thereon. The latter are in every case complete and often illustrated, and their study will serve to elucidate much in the episodes which would otherwise be obscure to many of the audience. Insidentally they form at highly instructive account of arms, armour, and tactics as they existed at the different dates on which the battles depicted were fought. These include among others, Badon, Hastings, Crecy, Agincourt, and Maseby. Part II. consists of the stories of regiments in famous fights. Mulplaques gives an opportunity to depict the past deeds of infantry known to-day as the Buffs, the Lincolnshire, and East Yorkshire Regts., and the South Wales Borderers. At Dettingen the Scots Greys and 4th and 7th Hussars were represented, At Minden fought the 12th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 37th, and 51st Regiments of Foot, while Corunn, Barrosa, and the siege of Badajos give further opportunities to tell stories of well-known corps, at the conclusion of which a Grand Final illustrates the motto, "Service is Power." A full list of authorities and a capital index complete the book.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Exchange Rate.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 p.c.		1500
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "		68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	13 "		1510
Bank of Madras...	500	500	10 "		1200
Bank of Burmah ...	100	100			117½
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	...		73
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld...	100	10			10-2-0
Specie Bank ...	100	50			55
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100			255
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	10 "		160
People's Bank of India...	50	30			33
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 p.c.		£58
Mercantile Bank ...	£25	£12½	6 "		£17
Do.	25	12	6 "		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	£2		
Ld. ...	£25	£25	12 p.c.		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alok Asndown & Co.....	100	100	6 p.c.	275
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	...	12
Bamankua	10	10	...	8
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	36
Badham Pole	100	100	...	106
Baroda Tram. Co ...	100	100	4 p.c.	85
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn ...	125	125	15 p.c.	520
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ...O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	94
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	18¼
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	...	15
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	40

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

THE IRON HAND.

Much has been written of Edward VII, as Peacemaker of the world. From two speeches made on Saturday it is, however, evident that the late King realised that the best way to avoid war was to be prepared for it. Mr. Haldane, inspecting some Surrey cadet corps, bore evidence to the strong support the deceased monarch gave to the Territorial movement, not only by passing appreciation but by active smoothing over of difficulties and encouragement in the face of obstacles. Similarly, Major General Baden-Powell, addressing a large meeting in support of the Boy Scout movement at King's Lynn, referred to the interview King Edward accorded him the day before his death. The King wished to discuss the scheme for the review which he himself had ordered of the Boy Scouts at Windsor. He was well acquainted with the details of the whole movement, having taken an interest in it before the general public were even aware of the proposal, and this interview was by no means the first or the longest that King Edward devoted to learning from the Chief Scout the details of the scheme. These two disconnected pieces of evidence are very striking. The whole world has agreed to land the pacific influence that Edward wielded, but it is evident that he was far too shrewd to be attracted by any blind and suicidal proposals of disarmament. His late Majesty understood the true meaning and practical possibilities of the world "Peace" far better than the vast majority of its most strenuous advocates in this country. Philosophical equanimity is indeed impossible to any man, or country, that has anything to lose.

THE EMPEROR'S TACT.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, though nearly eighty years of age, is not unmindful of the responsibilities of his great office, nor has he lost any of the tact that a reign of sixty-two years almost invariably fosters. It was in 1878 that the Treaty of Berlin entrusted to the Austro-Hungarian Government the future of Bosnia and Hersegovina. This state of affairs continued in unbroken silence till the Turkish revolution of two years ago unsettled every dependent nation in Southern Europe. Apparently the feeling of disloyalty is now at an end, though it is always difficult to judge at a distance of the sincerity of the demonstrations which attend the visits of Royalty. However, the general attitude towards the Emperor would seem to be one, if not of profuse and satisfied gratitude, at least of reasonable acknowledgment of the gradual improvements that are taking place in the conditions of the two subordinate countries. The veneration in which all Europe holds the aged Emperor will probably secure him a personal triumph even in localities most disaffected politically, and one may expect many advantageous results from this Royal recognition of a portion of the Empire that, not without justification, felt itself neglected. It is nearly five centuries since a ruler of Austria or Hungary visited the capitals of these States.

THE OPEN ROAD.

Dr. Theodore Roosevelt's experience of our "young barbarians" of Cambridge University appears to have been as pleasant as the times could permit; and he will doubtless recall with pleasure as long as he lives the classic eloquence of Dr. Sandys, the cheery humours of the undergraduates and the political beauty of the Backs. Those who heard his speech to the Union have also added a useful memory to their store. He had something to say concerning the way in which a man can "achieve greatness," and his prescription amounted to little more than the old familiar advice to cultivate the humdrum virtues which we call "character," to work hard, and to seize life's opportunities. It had all been said before by one of Cambridge's greatest sons in the sixty-fourth canto of "In memoriam," where Tennyson depicts the "divinely gifted man" who, beginning his life in low estate, rises to "break his birth's invidious bar, and grasp the skirts of happy chance, and breast the blows of circumstance, and grapple with his evil star," and so "makes by force his merit known, and lives the clutch the golden keys, to mould a mighty State's decrees, and shape the whisper of the throne." It all sounds very desirable and very splendid, and, as Dr. Roosevelt points out, the way is open to every man who heard him.

THE POVERTY OF THE PULPIT.

Some remarks made at the London Diocesan Conference on the poverty of latter-day preaching in the Church of England were much to the point. There is nothing more familiar in these days than the plea of the "bad sermon" as an excuse for non-attendance at church, and it is a plea with which it is impossible not to feel some sympathy. In every religious community in this country the well-filled pulpit has at all times been a vast power. Within living memory the influence of such men as Liddon, Magee, Boyd Carpenter, Stopford Brooke, Morley Punshon, and Charles Haddon Spurgeon has been enormous; while in the days of our fathers the preaching of John Henry Newman, Hugh McNeile, Hugh Stowell, and George Croly was a heavenly music that echoes still. When one thinks of the power which such men as these, and hundreds of others less renowned but still earnest and able preachers, have exercised upon the lives and characters of thousands, and then compares with their sermons the indifferent and trivial stuff which so many congregations of the present day are compelled to put up with, it is impossible not to sympathise with the declaration of an indignant speaker: "In hundreds of parishes men will not go to church because, in their view, the sermons are rotten."

PROOF AND POPULARITY.

The Cobdenite who has been describing the horrors of Protection abroad is frequently non-plussed by the question why the martyrs to such a system persist in maintaining it. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who has just been to Germany on a desperate hunt for horse-flesh and "trimmings," makes an attempt to meet the point as regards that country in the "Daily News." "Germany continues its present fiscal policy, not because the people want it, but because the people do not rule themselves." The concluding clause is an extremely useful admission from such a quarter—it disposes entirely of those who find a reason for disarmament in the friendliness of the German working classes towards this country. But as regards Tariffs, a people who cannot change them can at any rate escape from them in very considerable numbers. How is it, then, that the emigration from Germany is practically nil, while many thousands of foreigners crowd into the country every year, eager to share the sufferings of its native citizens? The test of the system is its success keeping and attracting population, and for a people who "do not want it," as Mr. Macdonald claims, the Germans show a remarkable pertinacity in sticking to its shelter.

AN AMNESTY FOR SONG.

The index-names of our Acts of Parliament are dry and unemotional enough as a rule, but to those familiar with their scope and purport there must be some that awake a peculiar thrill because of their humanity. Under this category come 43 and 44 Vict. c. 35 and 44 and 45 Vict. c. 51, which, with a few others, control the fate of our wild birds, and might do it much more clearly than they do, as one of the judges remarked in the King's Bench yesterday. The case was an appeal by a Shoreditch birdseller against a prosecution last November for having larks and linnets in his possession, and this dealer's contention was shrewd. The birds had arrived by train from Cambridgeshire, where the Home Office order applying the statute was older than the one prevailing in the county of London, and did not include the taking of larks or linnets in its provisions. Nevertheless, the stipendiary convicted on the illegality of possession, and this decision the Lord Chief Justice now upheld. His Lordship's judgment was carefully substantiated and eminently right in spirit, and if it leads to the immediate liberation of all the native wild birds kept for sale in London the better we shall be pleased. In the meantime, it remains for Cambridgeshire to leave barbarities behind and come into line with civilisation.

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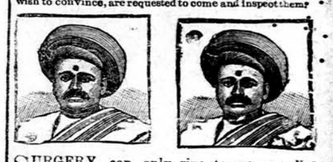

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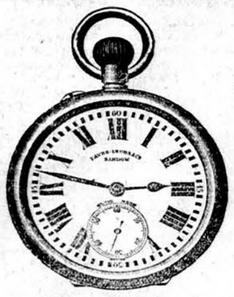

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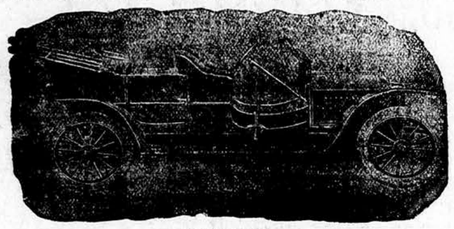

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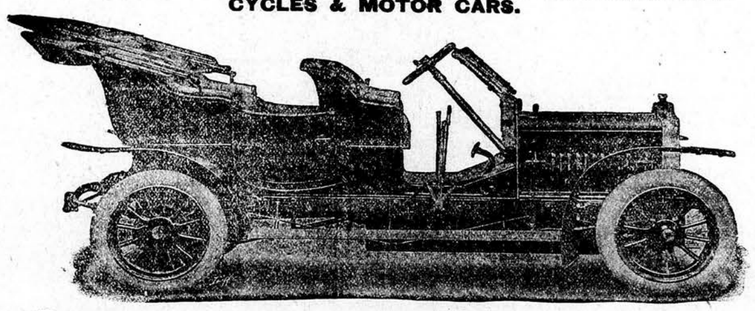

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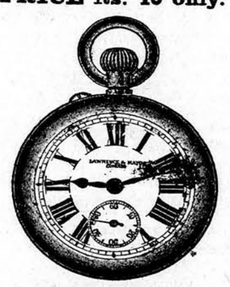

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